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Living Cost Rise Forecast; British Beyond Tobruk; Nazi Funds Brought Here

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 10, 1941

New England: Higher Living Costs Predicted

Increased cost of living for persons on salaries will result from the defense program, the New England Sales Management Conference was told. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed a bill for $263,826 to equip a 5,000-man Massachusetts State Guard. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Volunteer air-raid observers directed by Army men, rehearsed for the first time in New England. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Senator Styles Bridges assailed President Roosevelt's revived plans for a St. Lawrence seaway. [Details: Page 12.]

A $25,400,000 arterial highway program for Boston will be presented to the Legislature. [Details: Page 1. Maps: Page 13.]

Wide discrepancies in old age assistance payments have been found among the New England States. [Details: Page 12.]

In Africa: British Advance Beyond Tobruk

British advance in Libya was continuing beyond Tobruk, the Italian port which has been isolated. Movements of British troops southwest of Tobruk suggested that they may be heading for Bengazi, 250 miles beyond, across the "hump of Libya."

In Ethiopia increasing signs were evident of successful revolts of natives against Italians, after the garrisons of the latter had been bombed by the British.

Moves against Italians in Kenya and elsewhere in east Africa were reported.

Italian Command claimed to have hit a British battleship and sunk two submarines and two freighters and to have torpedoed two other merchantmen in combined action by air force and navy.

National: Nazi Funds Brought to U. S.

New York (AP)—A Government prosecutor asserted that Isidore Lazarus, who was sentenced to prison for passport fraud, had carried large sums of money from Germany for such top Nazi leaders as Herman Goering and deposited it in other countries where some "was believed to have been used to finance espionage work and propaganda."

Flint, Mich. (AP)—United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) officials reported today that tabulation of ballots cast by workers in local plants of the General Motors Corporation's Chevrolet Division had by a "10 to 1" margin authorized the union to call a strike if necessary. Terrell Thompson, President of U. A. W.- C. I. O. Local 659, said further decision on a walk-out now rests with the executive boards of the union's local and international headquarters.

Fort Wayne, Ind. (AP)—Company and union officials signed an agreement ending a strike which had been in progress at the International Harvester Company's truck works here since Dec. 31. Picketing stopped at once.

In Europe: New Nazi-Red Agreement Signed

Berlin (AP)—An agreement between Germany and Soviet Russia regulating certain aspects of trade, border and resettlement problems was reported officially to have been signed this afternoon at Moscow.

Dublin (AP)—Eire's Government moved to meet new exigencies caused by the international situation, cut the nation's gasoline ration by 25 per cent and set Jan. 16 for convening of the Dail (Parliament). The Government also announced that more of the bombs recently dropped on Eire had been identified as of German origin.

London (AP)—British soldiers are to be called on to farm as well as fight. In an effort to grow more food at home, which would release ships to carry troops and munitions, the fight-farm plan will call for cultivation of 20,000 acres of war office land by troops. An announcement said the scheme would not be allowed to interfere with military training.

Lisbon, Portugal (AP)—Forty-six United States citizens, the vanguard of about 600 stranded in France whom the State Department and the Red Cross are sending home, arrived at Lisbon in a special railway car today. A few will leave tomorrow on the Excambion.

Rome (AP)—Premier Mussolini has named four new inspectors and 14 new Provincial secretaries of the Fascist Party to replace officials who have enlisted in the Army. More effective action of party officials among Albanian masses was also ordered by the Duce.

In Washington: Control of Exports Extended

Further export control of strategic materials was announced by the President at his press conference prior to the introduction of the loan-lease bill in Congress to aid Britain. The new proclamation requires copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potash to be exported only under export licenses, effective Feb. 3. He said these materials were needed for this Nation's defense; they were added to an already large list by recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control. [Details of the loan-lease plan: Page 1.]

Neville Butler, Counsellor of the British Embassy here, has been appointed Minister to the United States. The post was authorized to relieve the newly-appointed Ambassador, Lord Halifax, of detail.

The Maritime Commission rejected applications for the transfer to foreign registry of six American vessels, including four to Great Britain, but officials insisted the action had no significance as regards further shipping aid to the British.

The President's budget request for $33,500,000 to continue the Civil Aeronautics Airport program would make possible expansion of existing projects and inauguration of not more than 50 new ones, according to Representative Clifton Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Appropriations Subcommittee chairman.

The State Department announced an agreement with the Iranian Government by which payment of $1,200,000 would be made for American-owned educational institutions in that country. They were taken over by the Iranian Ministry of Education to unify the Iranian educational system.

Air and Sea: Britons Bomb Western Germany

British bombers hit an oil tank and other objectives at Gelsenkirchen in heavy air assaults on Western Germany, which the German High Command admitted caused 20 fatalities and property damage. [Details: Page 5.]

Fire defense squads in London quashed an attempted heavy-scale Nazi incendiary bomb air raid on the British capital during the night. [Details: Page 5.]

In Albania: Metaxas Announces Klisoura Capture

Capture of Klisoura by the Greeks was announced by Premier Metaxas amid rejoicing in Athens.

Greek troops were stated to be pressing on beyond Klisoura in the direction of Berat. The latest Greek success was believed to have made Tepeleni untenable by the Italians.

Greeks' next objective would be Valona, one of Albania's main ports.

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End to Boston Traffic Snarls Sought by Bill

An elevated thoroughfare across city, cage garages and highways included in $25,400,000 plans.

An elaborate $25,400,000 program to unravel the worst traffic snarls in eastern Massachusetts by building a system of speedy arterial highways through downtown Boston and providing expanded parking facilities in commercial districts, is proposed today in two officially-sponsored legislative measures filed at the State House.

The bills propose:

1. Establishment of a $6,000,000 system of City-owned "cage" garages to solve the parking problem in downtown Boston. The measure would authorize the City of Boston to borrow necessary funds to build these multi-storied, skeleton structures in congested areas. This proposal was filed by Representative Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Dorchester upon petition of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and is sponsored by the City administration.

2. Building a $10,500,000 skyway or Central Artery through the heart of downtown Boston to link the present Northern Artery, the North Shore Radial, the Charles River Memorial Drive and the South Shore trunk lines, all of which now carry fast traffic to the City limits and dump it there into crowded, crooked streets. With this project are six others to destroy bottlenecks and facilitate "through" traffic which bring the aggregate cost to $19,400,000.

Plans to Finance

This bill, filed by Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton upon petition of 15 prominent citizens of Greater Boston, provides for financing the program from the State highway fund by special grants of $1,250,000 annually to Boston until the total cost had been met. Meanwhile, Boston would borrow to finance construction.

Based on the famous Whitten Thoroughfare Plan of a decade ago, this program was developed with the assistance of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, the Division of Metropolitan Planning, the City Planning Board, the Mayor's Conference on Traffic, and leading civic and business groups.

The two measures are certainly the most important bills concerning Boston the Legislature will consider, and they are undoubtedly first in the legislative notebooks of City officials.

Both of them seek to solve the Bay State's worst traffic problem—confusion and congestion in downtown Boston, where much north-south "through" traffic is delayed, and where 72 per cent of the automobiles are operated by non-residents of the City of Boston.

The parking scheme aims at providing downtown, short-time parking facilities for as little as 10 cents an hour. Under the proposed legislation the City would acquire the property, build the garages, lease them to private firms or run them itself, and regulate the rates.

Providing more than 2,500 additional parking spaces, the plan would help to clear Boston's streets for moving traffic, stimulate business, and make it possible to enforce the parking laws. It would be

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

British Supply Military Aid to Greece

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Troops Heading Toward Albanian Front

Upper: British mechanized column, newly arrived on Greek soil, passing through a town while moving up to the Albanian front recently. Lower left: Members of the Royal Air Force marching through the streets of Athens soon after they landed in Greece to aid in the drive against the Italian forces. Photos passed by the British censor. Lower right: Map shows Klisoura, which the Greeks have captured from the Italians, arrows indicating approximately the points reached by the Greek advance.

Greeks Take Klisoura in Valona Drive; British Merge Mediterranean Wars

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 10 (AP)—The strategically important town of Klisoura on the Central Albanian battlefront has fallen to Greek troops after a week of heavy fighting, an official announcement said today.

As a result, the Italians probably will be forced to give up Tepeleni, 15 miles to the west, the next important objective on the route of the Greek march toward Valona, military circles said.

Valona is the last important port in Southern Albania still in Italian hands and the immediate objective of the Greek drive in this sector.

Klisoura stands astride a cross road, one fork of which leads to Berat and Durazzo, while the other leads to Valona.

Dual Drive at Valona

The Greeks have been aiming two drives at Valona, one on the central front, toward Klisoura and Tepeleni, and the other up the Adriatic coast from Santi Quaranta and Chimara.

The spearhead of the Greek thrust in the Klisoura sector is only about 30 miles from Valona.

The Italians began falling back toward Klisoura on Dec. 4 after the fall of Premet, where they made a dogged stand in an attempt to halt the Greek offensive.

Two hundred more prisoners and a score of 87-millimeter mortars were captured by Greek forces in Albania during local actions in which they captured "important positions" at bayonet point, the Greek High Command reported.

Italians Withdraw

A Government spokesman said the Italians had withdrawn to new positions protected by barbed wire. Positions taken by the Greeks, he said, were of "considerable strategic importance."

Greep troops reported were also to have advanced a few miles beyond Klisoura in the direction of Berat with the Italians in disorderly retreat.

Premier Gen. John Metaxas announced the taking of Klisoura to the Cabinet and sent a telegram to the Greek forces.

The announcement was a signal for widespread Greek rejoicing.

Church bells pealed throughout the country. Crowds gathered around General Headquarters while King George and others appeared at windows.

The Greeks said they have not had time to count their prisoners nor the "large quantity" of materials of all kinds seized.

Position of Italians In Libya 'Desperate'

By the Associated Press

New York

The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted P. C. Spender, Australian Army Minister, who has been visiting his troops in North Africa, as saying that Italy's position there in general and in Libya particularly, "is now desperate."

The B. B. C. radiocast heard here said Mr. Spender, now on his way home, told interviewers in Calcutta, India: "The Italian fleet apparently will not come out to try to protect the transport of supplies across the Mediterranean. This sea, which Mussolini often boasted he would make an Italian sea, is today less Italian than it ever has been. The fact is that Britain controls the Mediterranean, and with that control, the key to the Middle East."

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 10—That the two wars in the Mediterranean are considered by the British as being really just one war and that Britain is giving the Greeks all the fighting support they desire were statements made by a high official of the War Office here.

"Any suggestion that British assistance in driving the Italians out of Albania falls short of Greek expectations is the result either of ignorance of the facts or an attempt to evoke a detailed denial that might give the Fascists useful information as to the actual amount of that assistance," he said.

"But I can tell you," he went on, "it certainly exceeds Greek anticipations—and Italian anticipations, too."

"Stressing this," the spokesman continued, "does not detract in the

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Pitcairn Letter to Weymouth Discloses Aid for Evacuees

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—Pitcairn islanders, hard hit themselves by the war in Europe, have offered a haven to child evacuees from bomb-torn Britain on their lonely Pacific isle which sheltered the mutineers of the Bounty 151 years ago.

This was revealed in a letter received here this week from an islander who wrote:

". . . There are some refugees being sent to the island between 6 and 16 years of age. No babies are to come. I do not know how many yet. Some (persons) have offered to take them in."

"Ships are very few and far between and not much trading is done on them now as before the war," ran the letter, which was dated Oct. 15, 1940.

"We have heard that two ships which used to call here have been sunk by submarines with our orders on both of them, which makes us short of many things we need."

The message, written by a woman missionary, was received by Granville P. Lindley, a radio engineer who went to Pitcairn in 1938 to set up the island's short wave radio station.

Mr. Lindley, who said he is now a Senior Inspector in the United States Navy, organized an expedition last year to take supplies to the island but cancelled it because of the progress of the war.

The letter also spoke of the passing last June of Richard Edgar Christian, direct descendant of Fletcher Christian, who led the Bounty mutiny.

Other letters received by Mr. Lindley at the same time described the establishment of Pitcairn's first real post office—the letters bore the island's first stamp issue—and there was a description of a proposed revision of certain island laws.

One proposal would limit to some degree the practice of women bartering island wares to ships off shore, and an islander wrote: ". . . that would come very hard on the single women and widows who have no men to (work) for them."

Mr. Lindley, who was a member of the second antarctic expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, said the Pitcairn visit last December of the North Star, fleet ship of the current antarctic expedition, marked only the second visit of a ship there after the outbreak of the war.

But he said that since that time, the islanders had gone back to the activity of farming, which had been lessened when ships visited quite regularly, and were looking forward to a goodly harvest of potatoes and other produce.

He receives periodic letters, he said, from Andrew C. Young, another direct descendant of a bounty mutineer, who is now the operator of the island's radio station. Before the war, said Mr. Lindley, he used to talk by radio telephone to his friend more than 6,700 miles away, but now the station is limited to Government broadcasts.

Rome Ship Sunk?

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, Jan. 10 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports heard here said another Italian ship carrying war supplies to Albania had been torpedoed off the Yugoslav Coast — the fourth reported sunk in 10 days.

The report said the ship was attacked after leaving a bay south of here where it had taken temporary refuge.

Roosevelt Asks Full Powers To Arm Democracy

Both Houses expected to speed bill giving executive authority to lease or loan armaments to Nations whose defense is vital to U. S.—Congress has final check.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The long-awaited legislation which would make the United States "the arsenal for democracy" was introduced in both Houses of Congress simultaneously today and its sponsors are confident that they have the votes from both parties insuring its early enactment.

Under this new law the President is invested with full powers to obtain the production of armaments and make them available under almost any condition to all countries anywhere in the world whose defense is deemed vital to America.

While extraordinary power is vested with the President, controlling authority is also retained by Congress, for the President can give effect to this far-reaching war-aid policy only as Congress appropriates the necessary money.

No Appropriation in Bill

There is no appropriation attached to the present legislation. The President will request, after the bill is passed, a very considerable appropriation of several billion dollars, but under the law Congress possesses at all times the power to check or withdraw this aid by reducing or refusing the money.

The legislation automatically wipes away any barriers which would arise from either the Johnson Act of the Neutrality Law by empowering the President to proceed "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law."

With much earnestness President Roosevelt, discussing the loan-lease bill at his press conference this morning, declared that he in no way desires for himself the necessarily vast authority which is invested in the executive by this measure.

Someone must have this authority if the United States is to act with the speed and decision demanded by the emergency, the President said, and it inevitably devolves upon the White House. A separate piece of legislation, he emphasized, cannot be enacted every time it becomes imperative to carry out some phase of the avowed American policy of helping the democracies to survive.

Denies Personal Ambition

But Mr. Roosevelt renounced for himself any personal ambition for the blanket powers contained in the loan-lease bill.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, and Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, the Senate and House Majority Leaders, who introduced the bill with the urgent appeal it be approached in an entirely nonpartisan spirit, indicated that they would do everything possible to guarantee speedy action. Hearings will begin not later than next Tuesday. A full-dress debate in both House and Senate is certain.

There will be earnest opposition from those who feel that the United States should be doing more about keeping out of the war and less about helping the democracies win the war. This view, however, is regarded as being overwhelmingly in the minority and as not likely to impede its early passing.

Wide Power to President

This legislation itself is general but sweeping in the authority which it lodges in the Presidency to mobilize American armament production and make it available to nations fighting aggression at the discretion of the President, who under the Constitution is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces of the United States.

It permits the President to supply not only weapons of war but "defense information" by which secret devices like the latest American bombsight can be made available to Britain and the other opponents of the Axis. Mr. Roosevelt said today that this transfer of "defense information" would be reciprocal and of great value to the United States.

It empowers the President to authorize the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other Department or agency of the Government, to manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, the defense articles to be transferred.

It qualifies the President to sell, exchange, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of the arms to any country "whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

President Roosevelt is authorized to make the terms and conditions upon which the nations—unnamed in the bill—would receive this aid. The precise method of payment or repayment will be negotiated by the President and may be accepted "in any kind of property or any other direct or indirect benefit" which the President deems satisfactory.

Two important provisions of the bill required that all agreements

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Details of Bill To Give Full Aid to Britain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The text of the measure introduced in Congress today to effect President Roosevelt's plan of lending or leasing military equipment to "democracies" follows:

A bill to further promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act may be cited as "an Act to promote the defense of the United States."

Section 2. As used in this Act—

(A) The term "defense article" means:

(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or part of or equipment for any article described in this subsection;

(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection: manufactured or procured pursuant to Section 3; or to which the United States or any foreign Government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(B) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Can Order Production

Section 3 (A). Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy,

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Red Cross Food for Finland To Pass Through Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Widespread feeding of Finland this winter by the United States appears likely, now that Great Britain has consented to let food go through the blockade as long as Finland remains strictly neutral.

Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, today transmitted to the American Red Cross a list of 69,000 tons of foods and textiles Finland hopes to get from this country, together with a plea for credit, additional to the $30,000,000 already loaned Finland through the Export-Import Bank.

The British Embassy, meanwhile, announced its Government's decision "to allow passage through the blockade of such supplies as may be necessary to meet Finland's requirements, provided Finland refrains from any further unneutral act." The Finnish Government's decision in October to let regular passage of German troops through Finnish territory was described as casting definite doubt on Finland's independence and neutrality.

Provisions which Finland hopes to get from the United States include: 4,000 tons of margarine fats, 7,000 tons of lard, 4,000 tons of fatbacks, 25,000 tons of wheat, 10,000 tons of wheat flour, 10,000 tons of oilcakes, 9,000 tons of cotton, and unspecified amounts of vegetable oils for soapmaking, medical supplies, and clothing.

$50,000,000 Fund

President Roosevelt already has at his disposal a fund of $50,000,000 for feeding hungry Europeans. Until the announcement earlier this week of contemplated gifts of dried milk and condensed food to children in Unoccupied France and of a limited amount of wheat flour and milk to Spain, this fund has lain idle.

Large-scale aid to Finland has been held up because of Britain's uncertainty as to the Finnish ability to withstand Axis demands.

In the meanwhile, Britain has given permission for between $1,600,000 and $2,000,000 worth of Red Cross supplies to pass through the blockade. During the last three months navicerts have been approved for large supplies of clothing, blankets, shoes, flour, sugar, large and dried fruits. Navicerts also have been issued to cover the shipment of 140 tons of foodstuffs sent to Finland by various private relief organizations in the United States.

In his letter, Mr. Procope assured Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, that year-round shipments can be made to Petsamo, Finland's Arctic port

Cargo for Europe

The Red Cross announced that it will start loading its "mercy ship" for Unoccupied France and Spain, the Cold Harbor of the United States Lines, in Baltimore, Md., about Jan. 21.

The boat will carry for France: 500 tons of powdered whole milk; 250 tons of evaporated and condensed milk; 25 tons of children's clothing, chiefly layettes and sweaters, produced by women volunteers in Red Cross chapters, and $100,000 worth of drugs and vitamin concentrates. Also aboard will be 4,500 tons of medical supplies, 250 tons of powdered whole milk, and 250 tons of evaporated and condensed milk for Spain.

In addition, the ship will take 10,000 boxes for distribution to soldiers of Britain, Poland, France, and Belgium now captive in German prison camps.

Navy Reports Its Progress In Rearming of Air Bases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Navy progress in the acquisition and establishment of air bases to be used for winnowing out future pilots from the mass of applicants was reported to the House Naval Affairs Committee today as it finished its first week of investigation on the progress of naval rearmament.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, told the Committee, that some $9,000,000 of the $10,000,000 appropriated for that purpose by Congress had been spent on new and old bases.

The Admiral and Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia assured the committee that full information on the bases would be made available to the Committee in closed sessions, but that some information could not be released to a public session at this time.

New bases are being established at Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Texas, while land for such bases has been purchased at Kansas City, Mo.; Miami, Fla.; Long Beach, Calif.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Oakland, Calif., and St. Louis, Mo. In addition, the Navy has also purchased completed fields at Grosse Isle, Michigan, and Glen View, Ill.

Might Need More Millions

Admiral Towers also revealed that an additional $14,000,000 might be required to bring this elimination-base program to completion.

Consolidation of marine and navy cadet training programs to speed up both and to make possible the greatest utilization of existing training facilities is also under consideration, the Admiral said. The new setup would find marine and navy cadets going through classes and training together and then being detailed to their separate units.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington supported a previous suggestion that civilian pilots hitherto trained under the Civil Aeronautics Authority program might form a large reserve from which the Navy could draw its pilots. He said that the air lines had not been taking the CAA trained men.

Chairman Vinson expressed the opinion, however, that the Navy would be able to derive much benefit from this pilot pool since the Army had practically monopolized this program.

Admiral Towers confirmed rumors that American authorities and British colonial officials had disagreed on the location of two of the air fields involved in the recent destroyer-base deal. He refused to give any details in an open session, but it is believed the two bases referred to are Trinidad and Bermuda.

11 Baking Firms Indicted On Price-Fixing Charges

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bail was fixed today for 33 individuals named with 11 baking companies in the first indictments obtained in the Government's Nation-wide investigation of food prices. Court attachés said the trials here probably would be delayed until June.

At a conference between Government lawyers and Federal Judge George A. Welsh, a $5,000 bond was decided upon for all those named in yesterday's principal indictment, charging conspiracy to fix bread prices, plus an additional $1,000 for those named in a supplemental bill.

The Federal grand jury's action under the Sherman Antitrust law yesterday climaxed an eight-months inquiry directed by R. McDonald Gray, Special Assistant in the United States Attorney General's office, who said in a statement:

"These indictments contain allegations that the 11 companies have conspired to prevent the sale of 'day-old' bread for human consumption and have either destroyed it or sold it as feed to livestock, in order to maintain price levels for fresh bread, fix uniform discount rates for bread sold to distributors for resale, interfere with the rights of the individuals to market bread, and interfere with their rights to fix the terms of sale made by them."

The companies, which serve eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware, and eastern Maryland, are:

Continental Baking Company, General Baking Company and the Ward Baking Company, all of New York; Freihofer Baking Company, William Freihofer Baking Company, and Parkway Baking Company, all of Philadelphia; Fischer Baking Company and Dugan Brothers of New Jersey, Inc., both of Newark, N. J.; Hazleton Bakeries, Inc., of Binghamton, N. Y.; Huber Baking Company, Wilmington, Del., and Capital Bakers, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.

Of the individuals cited, 30 are officers of the firms involved, and two officials of the Interstate Bakers' Council, one of four organizations which the indictments said were "established and maintained" by the companies. The other individual is advertising counsel for two of the companies.

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January Sale

Lady Pepperell SHEETS

$1.19

Regularly $1.49

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¾ or Twin Size, 72x101
Single Size, 63x101

Women who use Lady Pepperell sheets will be on hand early for these January savings. If you're not familiar with them, here's your chance to get acquainted with this exceptional quality sheet; the finest muslin sheet made, 68x76 threads to the square inch. Extra long, made with 3-inch hems at both ends.

EXTRA LONG
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63 x 110 ..... $1.29

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1940 Achievements Rate Them as Outstanding

Courtesy of Future Magazine

Introducing 'Young Men of the Year' Chosen by Junior C. of C. Organ

(1) Edwin H. Land, President of the Polaroid Corporation; (2) Lyle M. Spencer, director of Science Research Associates; (3) Oren Root, Jr., "discoverer" of Wendell L. Willkie; (4) William Saroyan, author and playwright; (5) Robert R. Nathan, chief of the Division of Economic Research of the United States Department of Commerce; (6) Dr. Henry T. Heald, President of the Illinois Institute of Technology; (7) Robert A. Boyer, head of the Ford Motor Company Research Laboratory; (8) Leo M. Cherne, editor-in-chief and executive secretary of the Research Institute of America; (9) Dr. Irving P. Krick, associate professor of meteorology at the California Institute of Technology; (10) Mark Matthews, President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Ten 'Young Men of the Year' Chosen by Future's Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One of the biggest success stories of 1940 is out, with announcement in the current issue of Future, official organ of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, of the names of ten young men, between the ages of 21 and 35, considered the most outstanding of the year.

They are: Robert A. Boyer, 31, head of the Ford Motor Company Research Laboratory; Leo M. Cherne, 28, editor-in-chief and executive secretary of The Research Institute of America; Dr. Henry T. Heald, 36 (was 35 when selected), President of the Illinois Institute of Technology; Dr. Irving P. Krick, 34, associate professor of meteorology at the California Institute of Technology; Edwin H. Land, 31, president of the Polaroid Corporation; Mark Mathews, 34, President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce; Robert R. Nathan, 32, chief of the Division of Economic Research of the United States Department of Commerce; Oren Root, Jr., 29, credited with "discovering" Wendell Willkie; William Saroyan, 32, author and playwright; Lyle M. Spencer, 29, director of Science Research Associates.

The selection was made by Felix B. Streyckmans, editor of Future and author of "Today's Young Men," who considered the careers and attainments of more than 1,000 young men.

First Yearly Selection

This is the first year that the magazine has made such a selection, though it does choose and give space each month to the activities of about ten young men. Those selected as the outstanding for the year have not necessarily been included, though, in the monthly selections.

Mr. Boyer is responsible for the development of the first practical structural material suitable for automobile bodies. Henry Ford announced in 1940 that Mr. Boyer's plastic car will be in mass production in from one to three years.

Mr. Cherne is also author of "M-Day and What It Means to You." As editor of the research institute, he is responsible for gathering and interpreting information about the Federal Government's new laws and regulatory commissions so that businesses will be kept aware of how their operations are affected.

Dr. Heald was 35 when he became first President of the new Illinois Institute of Technology last July. At the same time he realized the ambition of more than a decade, which was to inaugurate an engineering education program of a size and scope commensurate with the great industrial activities of the nation.

Extended Weather Forecasts

Dr. Krick is also founder of the Krick Industrial Weather Service. He began experimenting with a new method of weather prediction about eight years ago and kept advancing his technique so that in 1940 he was able to forecast successfully for periods of 90 days, giving approximate dates of the major storms, cold waves, and other types of weather.

Mr. Land is inventor of a practical method of polarizing light. This young man has tamed light rays by producing a film that will allow them to penetrate it in only one direction, and started an entirely new industry—the production of methods and materials for eliminating the glare of light.

Mr. Matthews is the chosen leader of America's young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five—chosen, that is, by the young men themselves through the only organization open to all young men in the United States. The selection of age limits for compulsory military service that corresponds with the Junior Chamber minimum and maximum was no mere coincidence — the United States Junior Chamber actively supported compulsory training legislation knowing that they would be among those most affected by the law.

Defense Technician

Mr. Nathan is now on leave so that he may survey the defense requirements of both the United States and Great Britain for the National Defense Council. No formal titles are used in the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Defense Commission where Mr. Nathan is serving, but his present technical position is one of the most important in the nation.

Mr. Root is said to be the man who brought Mr. Willkie's candidacy from the realm of private conversation into a nationwide boom. And win or lose, the candidacy of Wendell Willkie was, to the United States, among the high spots of 1940 events.

Mr. Saroyan is the only playwright to win the Pulitzer prize and the award of the Drama Critics' Circle both in the same year—and to win the Circle award unanimously. All this happened in 1940 in honor of Mr. Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life." Besides winning the awards, Mr. Saroyan had three plays running on Broadway at one time.

Then, six days before the year 1940 expired, Harcourt-Brace published Mr. Saroyan's "My Name Is Aram," a series of fourteen casually written stories of his own life which became the January, 1941, dual choice of the Book of the Month Club.

Mr. Spencer has, within the past year, become the Nation's outstanding specialist in popularizing scientifically obtained occupational information.

Gibson and Douglas Co-Heads Of Committee to Aid Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Ernest W. Gibson, one-time United States Senator from Vermont, has accepted the post as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, succeeding William Allen White, veteran political leader and Editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, and will take up the work immediately, it was announced here today.

The naming of Mr. Gibson to the post came at a meeting of the Committee at the Biltmore Hotel here that lasted four and a half hours and did not end until 6:30 o'clock last night. Simultaneously the Committee was reorganized and a Policy Board headed by Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and formerly Federal Director of the Budget, was established. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Douglas will have equal rank in the affairs of the Committee, the announcement said, adding that the Policy Board, which up to this time has been merely an advisory committee meeting at Mr. White's call, will hereafter act as an independent body, meeting at least once a month under Mr. Douglas's chairmanship. The Board will be a "sovereign" group.

Mr. White was unanimously elected Honorary Chairman of the Committee and will continue as a member of the Executive Committee.

Regional Vice-Chairmen

Regional Vice-Chairmen were elected for the first time since the Committee was organized. They are: Chester N. Rowell, of California; Dr. William Emerson, of Massachusetts; Dr. Frank Kingdon, of New Jersey; Dr. Frank P. Graham, of North Carolina; Robert E. Sherwood and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, both of New York. Dr. Atkinson is General Secretary of the Church Peace Union. All Vice-Chairmen automatically become members of the National Policy Board and ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

Prominent men and women from various parts of the country will be named Vice-Chairmen. They will be representative of business, agriculture and labor.

The National Committee will operate in New York and Chicago, and meetings of the Board and the Executive Committee will be held periodically in the East and the West, the announcement says.

"The work that was formerly done by Mr. White, and in which he will continue to participate, will be divided between Mr. Gibson and Mr. Douglas because of the heavy increase it has undergone," the announcement continues. "Policy will continue to remain in the hands of the National Board, which, under the leadership of Mr. Douglas, will meet at least once a month. Within the framework of the policies thus reached Mr. Gibson as Chairman, together with Clark M. Eichelberger as National Executive Director, will function. These two men will act with the Executive Committee, which continues under the Chairmanship of Hugh Moore of Easton, Pa.

Shares Committee's Views

"Mr. Gibson, whose home and whose law practice are in Brattleboro, Vt., will continue his residence there, but plans to spend four days of every week either at the Committee's headquarters, 8 West Fortieth Street, or in Washington. His term of service there was marked by a deep impression he made not only on his own Republican associates—he has been a Republican since birth and his father and grandfather before him—but also upon the Democratic members of both Houses. His speech on the Burke-Wadsworth Selective Service Act was regarded as the strongest argument made on that subject in either branch of the Congress. He is and has been completely in sympathy with the primary plan and purpose of the Committee—all possible aid to Britain and the Allies.

"At the conclusion of the meeting, which was marked by full discussion ending in unanimity, the group reaffirmed its support of the national policy as enunciated on Nov. 26 at a fully attended meeting presided over by Mr. White.

"The representatives at Thursday's meeting went on record as completely in support of the policies and program announced by the President in his talk of Sunday a week ago and in his message to the Congress on Monday last."

White Pleased

Representatives of 700 chapters of the Committee were at the meeting, with Mr. Douglas presiding.

Mr. Gibson, in accepting the Committee Chairmanship, declared there could be "no compromise with the philosophy which proclaims might the supreme arbiter of the destinies of the world; no truce with thieves and assassins."

Mr. White, in an announcement in Emporia, gave his hearty approval to Mr. Gibson's appointment, declaring it was "a fine selection."

"I feel very kindly toward Senator Gibson," Mr. White said, "and I am certain he will carry on the Committee's work as planned: full aid to Britain without United States entry into the war."

It was seen as significant that in the Committee's formal announcement nothing was said about keeping the United States out of war beyond the indirect reference to President Roosevelt's address at the opening of the Seventy-seventh Congress, which the Committee approved wholeheartedly. The only direct reference to a no-embroilment policy in connection with the meeting was the comment on Mr. Gibson's appointment by Mr. White, who has now taken a stand with the aid-to-the-British-short-of-war forces and against amendment of the Neutrality and Johnson Acts.

Indications here today were that the forces in the Committee which have been for more aid to Britain than has been provided in the past were now in control and that the Committee's policy will henceforth be more plastic. In other words, the policy will be "fluid" to extent of taking full advantage of developments which may be of aid to the democracies and against the totalitarian powers. The consensus was that the Committee was prepared to go as far afield as these developments warrant.

Brigham's

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For Misses and Women

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Soviet Children To Have Private School in N. Y. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—A private school for children of Soviet Russian representatives and other Russian families temporarily living in the United States will be set up in the private residence of Mrs. Walter P. Bliss at 6 East Eighty-seventh Street, it was learned today. The Russian Consulate said classes would not begin for several weeks and that announcement regarding the educational program would not be made until about Feb. 1.

The Soviet Government has operated a school at 810 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, for several years. The purpose of the schools, it was explained, is to give the Russian children instruction equivalent to that they would obtain in Soviet elementary and high schools.

The Eighty-seventh Street building was chosen because of its nearness to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and other institutional buildings that might be used as part of class work, it was said.

The Bliss home, leased to the Soviet Government by the Raymond P. Quinn Company, real estate brokers, is six stories high and has an assessed valuation of $270,000.

Educational Modes Called Inadequate

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—American college executives were told yesterday that present educational methods are inadequate to meet the needs of true democracy.

Speakers at the 27th annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges called for a new approach to educational problems in view of the world situation and the nation's military program.

"We are making a mighty effort to arm ourselves against military invasion, but this effort will be in vain if, in the process, we fail to educate our citizens far more effectively than at present to preserve the democratic spirit and to be loyal to the democratic ideal of human dignity and value," said Dr. Theodore M. Greene, Princeton University philosophy professor.

Dr. John W. Mason, President of Swarthmore College, declared that "our system is out of balance."

"If we would restore it to equilibrium we must give more attention to the social and the human problems we face," he said. "A crisis like the present makes more vivid the dangers in this lack of balance."

Warning to Quit Japan Heeded By All but 1,200 Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The exodus of Americans from the Orient in response to State Department advice has brought all but 1,200 out of Japan, officials disclosed yesterday, and those remaining are prepared to leave quickly in event of a serious emergency.

More than 8,000 Americans were in Japan when the State Department three months ago issued precautionary advice to nationals in the Far East to come home.

Fewer numbers have left China and other parts of the Orient but the homeward movement is still under way and officials said evacuation could be carried out now in the Pacific with far less confusion and difficulty than the Government has experienced in getting Americans out of Europe.

The Government started the movement to get Americans out of the Far East last October following Japan's formal alliance with the Axis Powers and an increasing strain in American-Japanese relations.

Consuls were instructed to advise nationals in Japan, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Netherlands East Indies and other areas in Asia to return home, if possible. The advice was directed especially to women and children.

Three ships, the Washington, Mariposa and Monterey, were sent on special repatriation voyages and regular passenger vessels have been heavily booked with homecoming Americans, many of whom had lived for years in the Far East.

There still are 6,000 Americans left in China, only about 1,000 less than a year ago. Officials attributed the relatively small exodus from there, however, to the fact that most Americans without pressing reasons for staying already had returned home in the course of the three-and-a-half years Sino-Japanese war.

Methodist Transfer

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The United Methodist Mission has decided to deliver church property valued at approximately $100,000 to the Japanese Methodist Church, it was learned authoritatively today.

It was decided also at an annual meeting that the Mission would continue its work in Japan, even though 45 American workers already have departed and 10 others plan to leave "because of the international situation." Seventy-five missionaries are remaining.

Foreign church officials disclosed in December that major American, British and Canadian church properties, valued at millions of dollars, were in process of being turned over to the Japanese as a result of a recent religious law.

The law required discontinuation of foreign financial assistance and placed control of Mission schools, hospitals and social enterprises entirely in Japanese hands.

The United Methodist property includes several kindergartens and Mission houses. The Mission is associated with a total of 20 schools, in some of which Japanese already hold administrative positions.

Pursuant to an Education Ministry regulation, missionaries will recommend to the United States Board elimination two years hence of financial assistance to middle schools and five years hence to universities.

The United Methodist Mission represents a union of Northern, Southern and Canadian Methodists.

Clarification Asked

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, radiocast today the editorial comment of Kokumin, a Tokyo newspaper, which said that "the time has perhaps now come for clarifying relations between Japan and the United States."

With the entire Japanese press taking note of the United States' efforts to expand and strengthen the Navy, Kokumin continued:

"Japan should define in suitable form her attitude toward America since the projected reorganization of the American Fleet precisely at the present moment clearly shows Washington's intention to be disagreeable to Japan. The whole Japanese nation hopes that Japan will demonstratively reply to the American challenge."

'Big Navy' Story

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 10 (AP)—The newspaper Takungpao did some figuring today and decided that "the United States Navy is 322 times more powerful than the Japanese Navy."

The editorial writer figured that the present United States naval budget is 322 times the Japanese naval budget, based on the rate of unofficial dealings in the yen.

"The fate of the Japanese Empire lies in President Roosevelt's hands," the writer elaborated. "The Japanese Navy can be wiped out when he decides."

Espionage Deals of High Nazis: Convicted Passport User Talks

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Government prosecutor asserted today that Isidore Lazarus, who was sentenced to prison for passport fraud, had carried large sums of money from Germany for such top Nazi leaders as Hermann Göring and deposited it in other countries where some "was believed to have been used to finance espionage work and propaganda."

Lazarus had pleaded guilty to an indictment alleging he had made false statements in obtaining a passport and had used the passport so obtained. He was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $2,500 by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell.

Assistant United States Attorney Richard J. Burke said the defendant, "according to his own story, said that he had been engaged in international exchange, under the name Lee Lane, since 1933, when the Nazis came into power in Germany, and was a close friend of German leaders."

Besides Marshal Göring, Mr. Burke named as among these friends Dr. Paul J. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda; Hjalmar Schacht, former Minister of Economics, and Robert Ley, Labor Minister.

Help for Refugees

Lazarus had taken money out of Germany, Mr. Burke added, in behalf of Marshal Göring, Herr Ley, and Herr Schacht. The prosecutor said the defendant had insisted to investigators that he had used his connections to help refugees "get a small percentage of their money out of Germany" but, Mr. Burke stated, "most of their funds remained in Germany and probably wound up in the pockets of German officials."

Both Lazarus and his counsel insisted in court that Lazarus had cultivated high German officials only to aid victims of persecutions—Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants alike. Lazarus is a Jew.

The indictment said Lazarus was born in Rumania in 1882 but that in obtaining a passport through the American Consul in Berlin in 1937 he stated he was born in 1887 in Fort Wayne, Ind. Lazarus used this passport, the indictment added, in entering this port from France on the liner Normandie on June 26, 1939.

Transactions Listed

After arriving here, the prosecutor said, Lazarus carried out the following banking transactions:

Deposited in his own name $36,000 in the Guaranty Trust Company in New York after transferring it from a Stockholm bank.

Opened an account under the name of "Lee Lane" with the Schroder Trust Company, depositing $32,000 transferred from an Amsterdam bank.

Placed $70,000 worth of securities in a safe deposit box in the Guaranty Trust Company.

When Judge Leibell expressed an opinion that the Government's charge against him was well founded, the prisoner replied:

"Give me the opportunity and I'll bring the big men from Europe to prove that these insinuations, as far as my motives are concerned, are altogether false. I have given thousands and thousands of dollars to aid refugees of my own race, as well as (Roman) Catholics and Protestants. Send me to jail for life if you want, but let me clear myself of these aspersions."

The Government said Lazarus first came to this country in 1900 and that since 1923, he had obtained and used seven different passports. Official records showed, the Court was informed, that Lazarus was convicted in 1912 in Colorado for operating a confidence game and four years earlier had served time in Joliet Penitentiary, Illinois, for a similar fraud.

Australia Boosts Its Aid to Britain

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—Australian troops engaged in the drive against Italian Libya are part of 80,000 sent or being sent to aid Great Britain, Sir Robert Garran, who helped draft Australia's Constitution more than 40 year ago, said Jan. 8.

Sir Robert, representing the British Embassy at an "Empire Day" ceremony at the Cleveland International Exposition, declared his Nation also is training 30,000 aviators and plans to prepare another 10,000 for the struggle with Germany and Italy.

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Washington Sideglances

Mr. Hull scotches talk about a quick defeat of Japan —'Presumptuous' Franklin, Jr., asks for Jan. 20 off —If Mr. Wickard is to be dusted off he'll do it himself—Berryman tells about 'Teddy's' bear.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Peace-Lover: Observing Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his daily press conference, one gets the impression that, with all his firmness, he is one of the chief pourers of oil on troubled waters in the Administration.

When a reporter told him that a rumor was afloat that the United States could lick Japan in six weeks if it went to war today, Mr. Hull calmly replied:

"I know no more about that than a peaceful person connected with a peaceful government would know."

Big Date: Amused reporters told Mrs. Roosevelt that they understood her son Franklin had asked his new law firm for the day off on Jan. 20 (Inauguration Day).

"That's very presumptuous of him," she commented.

Casualty of War: For the first time in 15 years there will be no National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in Washington in January.

Too Much Service: Proud of the customary description of him as an Indiana "dirt farmer," Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, has dispensed with the services of Edward Crockett, who has dusted off every Secretary of Agriculture since 1914.

Notwithstanding the fact that Edward has come to be known among his Negro friends as "Mr. Secretary," that he once persuaded a boarding house keeper to feed department employees better food in order to reduce "the surplus," and not so long ago defended Secretary Henry A. Wallace, against charges of "shabbiness," Edward is now just another messenger in the department. The Secretary brushes his own shoes.

Straightening the Record: Clifford K. Berryman, veteran cartoonist of the Washington Star, opened his own paper the other day and read of the passing of Theodore Bear of Chicago, described as the originator of the "Teddy Bear."

Mr. Berryman tells this story of the Teddy bear's origin, in 1902. President "Teddy" Roosevelt was on a hunting trip in Mississippi. Some publicists dragged a small bear to his camp. "Teddy" refused to shoot it. Mr. Berryman depicted the incident in a cartoon, "Drawing the Line in Mississippi," which hangs today in the National Press Club here. After that Mr. Bear took up the manufacture of the stuffed "bears" that became pets of practically every American child for a decade or more.

Economists Envision Taxes To Relieve Defense Stoppage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Of course taxes are bound to go up some now to help finance the nation's defense program, leading economists meeting here recently agreed. But, they pointed out, while the income to the Government from such sources may be sufficient, it may be necessary to boost taxes even further so folks will not spend too much for things made in factories which should be free to produce defense materials.

Entering a period of prosperity, or at least of higher income, the Nation is liable to go on a spending spree, the economists noted. And unless taxes are set high enough to slice down this spending, the Nation's manufacturing facilities may be so tempted to fill this private demand that defense production will suffer.

This was one of the possible developments discussed by the experts from the universities who met here for the annual sessions of the American Statistical Association and other learned societies that bring their members together for highly intellectual shop talk during the holiday season. Although these men and women came from the academic world, their discussions were highly colored by the actualities of the hour. Again and again discussions that began on the theoretical level reached into the practical as they analyzed the trends of a changing world.

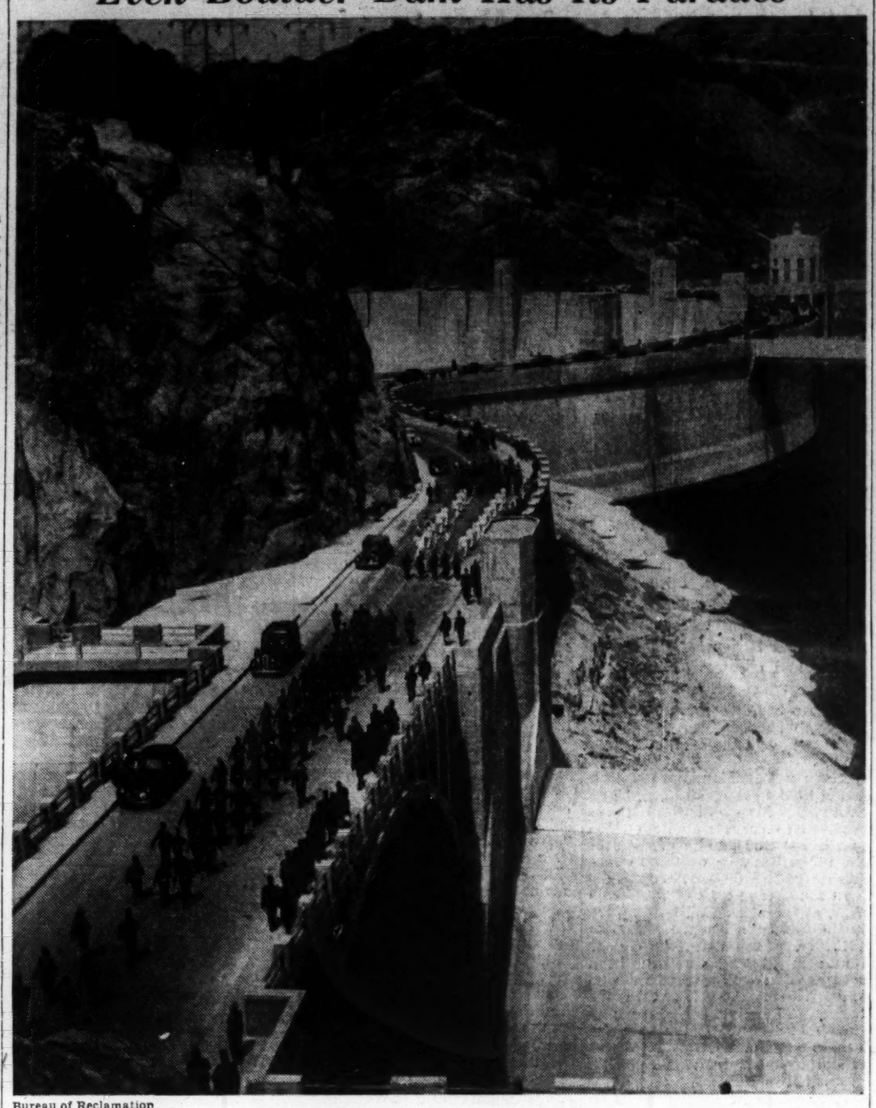
Statisticians are inclined to be highly technical in their discussions, but a round table on financing the defense program held under their auspices touched on problems of immediate, popular concern. Chairman of the panel was Robert R. Nathan, a member of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Three stages of defense financing were outlined by Richard A. Musgrave of Harvard University and received approval from others in the group.

The first stage, the one in which the country now finds itself, is that in which industry operates with still unused resources. Next comes that stage closer to fuller employment in which industry begins to run against bottlenecks and consumers show an increased demand for nondefense commodities. Third and last comes the stage in which all employable resources are in use, and the Nation must reduce the output of nondefense commodities so as to make possible full production for defense.

Each stage requires an appropriate fiscal policy, according to the experts. Albert Gaylord Hart of Iowa State College sketched a possible program. He and others pointed out, however, that the stages are not clear-cut, and noted that the national economy may move back and forth among them from time to time. But for the sake of simplification, they treated them as sharply defined.

Even Boulder Dam Has Its Parades



Bureau of Reclamation

Hep-Hep-Hep; Strike Up the Band

When good fellows get together at Boulder Dam, whether they be Shriners or Legionnaires or the Inner Temple of Moogoms, it seems they like to dress up and "strut their stuff" with a band and what not, while the hills look down in their silence. In the foreground is the bridge spanning the Arizona spillway, while the dam itself crosses the Colorado and links Colorado with Nevada.

All-Expense U. S. Air Tours Announced

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

A choice of three all-expense air tours featuring the ranch country of Arizona, the scenic attractions of the Grand Canyon and Boulder Dam as well as the resort areas in California including Catalina Island now are available to New Englanders as the result of a new tour program inaugurated by Transcontinental Airline.

The New England or eastern winter vacationist with the usual two-week holiday can take an air trip to Arizona and the scenic Southwest or to California and be back home pretty close to the required time—and what boss wouldn't make allowances of a day or two extra for the completion of such a journey.

Tours one and two, which take in Arizona and the southwest, and the southwest and California, take 14 and 15 days respectively. Tour Number 3 is of three weeks' duration but it gives the traveler 12 days stopover in Phoenix, Arizona, where sidetrips and just plain resting may be enjoyed. A trip to Boulder Dam is included in this tour and a visit to Boulder City is made on the 20th day of the journey.

From Boston the tours range from $426.50 to $563.75 which include first-class hotel accommodations and meals while en route. The TWA famous Stratoliner is used between New York and Kansas and the Stratosleeper is used between Aibuquerque and Chicago.

Thousand Wonders

Mexico in cross section—a vividly revealing trip from the tropic to temperate zones in the course of a single day—is the offering of the Mexican Railway in the "Route of the 1,000 Wonders" trip from the jungled bordered port of Vera Cruz through the Sierra Madres to the city in the sky—Mexico City. From the palm lined beaches of the Gulf of Mexico the modern train winds past sugar and banana plantations; passes through fields rich with wheat and corn; and through rugged canyons and mountain passes. One of the highlights of the journey is the city of Orizaba where Mt. Orizaba, its slopes perpetually capped with snow, may be seen lifting its majestic head high above the city.

Steamboat Cruise

Travelers desiring a leisurely water cruise will find the steamer trip down the old Mississippi to their liking. The Gordon C. Greene, popular river boat, will sail on a Mardi Gras Cruise to New Orleans from Cincinnati on Feb. 16. It will reach New Orleans when the Carnival is at its height. Stops will be made at ports along the Ohio River as well as at Memphis and Natchez, Mississippi, for a visit to the old southern mansions and the flower gardens. Four days are allowed for fun at the Mardi Gras and Carnival in New Orleans. The river cruise takes three weeks and only costs $145 per person or about $7 a day. The steamer, though closely resembling the steamboats of the Mark Twain era in its general outline, is thoroughly modern in its appointments with hot and cold running water, glass enclosed decks and radio equipment.

Charro Days

American tourists who go south this winter will have an excellent opportunity to see a cross-section of Latin America in its most colorful form at the border city of Brownsville, Texas, during the Charro Days Fiesta there. Charro Days, scheduled for Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 23, is a costume festival with the accent on music, dancing, singing, fun and frolic with the whole population of the city as well as that of the sister city of Matamoros, Mexico, decked out in costume.

Azalea Trail

The famous Azalea Trail at Mobile, Ala., which for a number of years has consisted of a colorful 17-mile route of floral beauty through the city's residential sections, will be nearly 20 miles long upon completion of an Azalea Parkway now being developed. A total of 2,700 five-year-old azalea plants are being set out in the parkway. These plantings will average about one azalea bush for every five feet over the entire length of the parkway.

The Mobile azaleas begin blooming in late February or March and continue well into April. They usually are at the height of their splendor about mid-March.

The Arnold Tours of Boston has arranged an eleven-day rail tour to New Orleans which includes a drive over the Azalea Trail. Leaving Boston on Feb. 19 the tour first goes to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras. From New Orleans it proceeds to Mobile, Ala., and the 20-mile "Trail." The climax comes at the southern end of the city in the Bellingrath Gardens where 100 acres—60 of them landscaped and cultivated—will be in full bloom with 100,000 azaleas ranging from dwarf size to giants over 100 years old, 200 varieties of camellias, 2,000 specimens of rare shrubs and flowers in a background of moss-draped oaks.

Superintendent's Ingenuity Gets Hot Lunches for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTSVILLE, Texas — Two thousand Walker County school children are enjoying at least one hot meal each school day, because a resourceful school superintendent who grew up on a East Texas sand land farm learned how to solve "impossible" problems and refused to be circumvented by the red-tape that sometimes snarls distribution of surplus commodities.

The school man is R. M. Hawkins, superintendent of the city school system of Huntsville, seat of Walker County, and formerly a prosperous cotton-producing district. Since the Government program of restricted production of cotton, and the virtual disappearance of foreign cotton markets, times have been hard in the rural districts around Huntsville, so there were a goodly number of Walker County youngsters who were not getting enough to eat. "Dick" Hawkins watched some children "skipping" lunch, others eating cold soda biscuits and dry-salt meat. He decided to do something about it.

The chief difficulty with using surplus commodities bought up by the Government to stabilize prices for feeding underprivileged school children has been the rigid regulations which Washington has promulgated to make certain that none of the Government-issue food falls into the hands of those who are able to buy food. Many schools have found that compliance with these regulations, coupled with the fact that the Government rarely has a sufficient variety of surplus food items to make a balanced diet, or a complete meal, made it impracticable to attempt to utilize the surplus commodities.

Another difficulty has been the high overhead of handling the food in small quantities, necessary in small-scale operations conducted by a single school, or by several schools within a single district, particularly in rural areas.

Mr. Hawkins attacked the last problem first. He called a meeting of representatives of all Walker County's 34 schools and they organized a single co-operative project to include all the schools in the county. Each school put up what cash it could ontribute, and the pool totaled $1,966.29.

With this, Mr. Hawkins leased a warehouse, bought some inexpensive canning equipment, bought a plentiful supply of garden seed, and some cooking and dining-room equipment. Facilities were also arranged for transporting the food supplies from the central warehouse to the various schools at which lunchroom centers were established, about a dozen in number. School buses are used to transport children from outlying schools to the food-serving centers each day at noon.

Pay Accords End Chicago City Strike

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—All municipal services were resumed on a normal basis today after settlement of a short-lived strike that affected 5,194 city employees.

Six hours after union workers struck in protest against proposed pay cuts yesterday the contending parties agreed on a wage scale that Mayor Edward J. Kelly said was almost what the city wanted.

A few hours later the City Council adopted a 1941 budget of about $54,300,000 which represented a reduction of $2,000,000 from the 1940 budget, and included pay cuts estimated at $500,000.

Officials estimated that the concessions granted labor chiefs in the strike settlement would cost the city about $20,000 more than the Council had intended to pay in 1941 salaries. The agreement calls for a sliding scale of pay cuts ranging from 4 to 10 per cent for salaries above $3,000.

Public Not Affected

Although the strikers were away from their jobs most of the day the dispute scarcely was felt by the public. Essential services to hospitals and similar institutions were not disrupted and water pumping stations were manner.

Labor chiefs who sponsored the walkout at 8 a. m. reached an understanding with Mayor Kelley at 1:45 p. m. and quickly ordered their followers to resume their tasks.

Shortly afterward traffic lights that had been darkened at 50 intersections in and near the loop flashed again, City Hall elevators renewed their trips, garbage trucks trundled through the streets, bridge spans rose and closed anew and boats steamed up and down the Chicago River in normal fashion.

The union leaders agreed to the following wage reductions for members receiving $3,000 a year or more: 4 per cent for those earning $3,000 to $3,499; 7 per cent for those making $3,500 to $4,099; 10 per cent for those drawing $4,100 or more.

Scales Are Close

The Mayor commented that the agreed scale came "very close" to what the city wanted.

Members of 13 unions were called out in a protest against the proposed cuts. Because many of them held key jobs hundreds of non-union municipal workers were forced into idleness. Commissioner of Public Works Oscar Hewitt estimated that 5,194—the majority of them nonstrikers—performed no duties during the stalemate.

The City Hall had light and heat during the six-hour tieup but those who wanted to ascend to offices and courts in the 11-story structure—including the Mayor himself—were forced to use lifts on the Cook County side of the twin building.

Four officers were stationed at each of the city's 56 bridges. They were ordered to see that the spans were not raised by the bridgetenders—as they were in a 1937 strike. This enabled autos, busses, surface cars and elevated trains to pass over the bridges but stalled a half dozen tugs and barges in the river.

Water and fire and police alarm systems were not affected.

Superfluous Parts

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP) — An electric clock in the District Attorney's office stopped.

Assistant Custodian B. E. Morgan removed some of the "works" and sent them to the factory for repair.

Noticing the clock was idle, United States Commissioner Sam Dazzo volunteered, "Pshaw, I'll fix it."

He tinkered a bit. Now the clock's running as well as ever—minus the parts en route to the factory.

How to Look Charmingly Chic —In Ten Ultra-Easy Lessons

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Here are 10 ways for women to look up-to-date this spring, summarized from the two-day $1,000,000 show "Fashion Futures":

1. Choose a hat that is reasonably sane (not too grimly reasonable) and above all, becoming; and wear it straight—not cocked over one eye.

2. Brighten your navy blue outfit, if you choose one, with "pursuit red" accessories, white touches, or a pink petticoat that occasionally shows when a spring breeze lifts your hemline. Or—

3. Choose a cape outfit—solid color full-length wool cape over silk dress, hip-length wool cape over wool dress, maybe in two tones of a color; floor-length flowing Jersey cape over evening gown. Or—

4. Buy a bright, slim reefer coat—spring green, Parma violet, or Chinatown red. Or—

5. Wear a slim little two-piece suit, with either a plain or peplum jacket. And—

6. Consider green as the leading new spring color, with all the beiges, off-whites and light browns in a prominent place; navy still good; combinations of black and white popular.

7. Be sure your new outfit doesn't have a "football shoulder," but a softer, feminine shoulder, sloping, dropping, but not drooping.

8. Choose either a clinging silhouette or a billowy skirted gown for evening; maybe a pale chiffon or marganza with long, full sleeves, or a picture dress harking back to the 1850's.

9. Have a South American, Greek, British, Chinese or Turkish note in your costume. Or maybe a Maharanee turban. Or a good old United States patriotic emblem somewhere.

10. —And after it's paid for, don that "pure-browed look."

The final highlight of the largest all-American style show ever held for the fashion trade was the selection of Miss Josephine Caldwell of Philadelphia last night as "Miss Fashion Futures." She wore a black chiffon evening dress.

Plastic Bridal Gown

The sea-siren silhouette, the plastic bridal gown and the pantaloon skirt also had a prominent part in the repeat run of "Fashion Futures."

They were among many talking points in a spring style review that moved for four hours toward its final highlight, the choice of "Miss Fashion Futures," from five contestants from over the country.

Another highlight was the naming of five best-dressed women by Ilka Chase, who said "in other years there were ten, but in hard times we must make sacrifices."

One outfit chosen by each of the five, who are in there pitching, sartorially speaking, was modeled at the show. The outfits were:

Lady Mendl, the former Elsie de Wolfe, a leading member of "the Antibes set," which is now holding forth in New York—white sharkskin with quilted blue coat.

Mrs. Harrison Williams—pale pink lace off-the-shoulder gown.

Mrs. Gilbert Miller, wife of the theatrical producer—black and white silk suit, small white-flowered hat and tiny black parasol twirling.

Mrs. Byron Foy, the former Thelma Chrysler—bouffant black lace with aquamarines.

Mrs. Thomas Shevlin—sheer white lace long-sleeved blouse worn with many long strands of assorted jewels and a long accordion-pleated green and white striped satin skirt.

"Pure-Browed Look"

The pure-browed look is an expression supposed to accompany the pompadour, which is still high style.

Many hats were designed for a high-front hair-do, narrow at the sides of the face, and some of these hats had bibs, which made a sort of ruff of veiling or fabric around the front of the neck.

The sea-siren silhouette was shown in foundation garments of opalescent pastels, and also in cocktail suits with a "fish-tail silhouette," short in front and long in the back.

The "synthetic bride" had a long-trained white gown and veil made entirely of plastic.

Another new development was black synthetic straw, which fringed one dress and made a pair of shoes.

The pantaloon skirt was on a gown of Greek influence. Some of the gowns in this group had accordion pleating and classic gold chain banding.

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Swedish-German Trade Booms; 40 P. C. Rise Expected From Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan 10 — Announcement of a new Swedish-German trade pact, which is expected to boost trade between the two countries by more than 40 per cent, is attracting interest here in the light of President Roosevelt's recent comparison of American arms shipments to Britain with exports to Germany from its neighboring countries.

The scope of the new commercial agreement is regarded as an answer to Sweden's contentions that it is not being subjected to great German pressure and that Swedish-German trade is being conducted on a normal basis.

According to carefully compiled reports at the United States Department of Commerce, a similar rise in trade with Germany is being experienced by almost all the neutral countries bordering Germany and its occupied territory. This rise is generally attributed both to the exigencies of the situation and to relentless German pressure.

$500,000,000 Level in '41

According to the expectation of its signers, the pact will boost Sweden's coal and coke exports to Germany to about 5,700,000 tons a year, and it will endeavor to maintain the current rate of export of iron, steel, and chemicals. It is also revealed that Swedish-German trade experts will soon negotiate an extension of the treaty to cover Sweden's export of timber and wood pulp.

The pact calls for a Swedish-German level of trade of $500,000,000 in 1941 as compared with $350,000,000 in 1939.

In the view of commercial experts here, Yugoslavia affords one of the best examples of how the Nazis gradually succeed through one means or another of monopolizing more and more of its neighbor's trade. With the British blockade of continental Europe, Yugoslavian raw materials and foodstuffs have become of prime importance to Germany's war economy.

During the first six months of 1940, even before France had fallen and Italy entered the war, Yugoslav exports to Germany and what was Austria were valued at 1,642,358,000 dinars as compared with 963,844,000 dinars during the corresponding period in 1939.

Having noted that Yugoslav exports to Germany rose phenomenally in 1940, we find that during 1939 this single Balkan country sent Germany 185,942 metric tons of wheat, 150,000 hogs, 17,000 head of cattle, 60,000 metric tons of fresh fruit, 257,000 metric tons of bauxite, 36,000 metric tons of iron ore, and 5,568 metric tons of chrome ore.

In the first eight months of 1939, before the war broke out, Germany was already receiving more than 90 per cent of Yugoslavia's wheat exports.

An equally great rise in Hungarian exports to Germany has been noted here. During the first six months of 1940, the last period for which Hungarian figures are available, that country sent Germany goods worth 175,359,000 pengoes, compared with 303,467,000 pengoes worth during all of 1939. The figure for all of 1940 is judged to be far greater than that indicated by the figure for the first six months, since the great bulk of Hungarian exports are agricultural products, which are generally exported during the summer and fall.

Cases of Hungary, Rumania

In the 12 months of 1939 the roads, rivers, and rails of Hungary shipped into Germany a volume of goods consisting, in part, of 355,022 hogs, 43,775 head of cattle, 230,893 metric tons of wheat, 49,058 metric tons of flour, 39,035 metric tons of fresh fruits, 565,666 metric tons of bauxite and 165,377 metric tons of coal.

Rumania, frequently styled "the granary of Europe," has been no more successful than its neighbors in avoiding an increasing amount of German economic domination, Germany's share of Rumanian exports having soared dizzily even before the Balkans were isolated from Britain and France.

From January through June of 1939 Rumanian exports to Germany were valued at roughly $35,812,000, whereas during the similar period a year later they were put at $66,941,000. Taking the figures for all of 1939 it is found that Germany took $11,394,000 of Rumanian petroleum products, $11,445,000 of agricultural products, and $9,229,000 of animal products.

In September of this year, the last month for which Rumanian figures are available, Germany received 142,730 metric tons of Rumanian petroleum out of total petroleum exports of 256,304 metric tons. It is presumed that Germany is now getting all of Rumania's oil with the exception of the portion permitted to go to Italy.

Turkey, Greece the Reverse

Directly contrary to the general Balkan trend is that of Turkish exports to Germany, which amounted to only $5,100,000 in the first nine months of 1940 as compared with $29,700,000 during the similar period in 1939. It is believed that the Italo-Greek conflict and the increasing hostility felt in Turkey for Germany has reduced current Turkish exports to Germany to practically zero.

U. S. Takes Notice Of German Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An increase in German-Swedish trade in 1941 from 1,400,000,000 kroner (about $350,000,000) in 1939, to 2,000,000,000 kroner in the current year, was provided for in a reciprocal trade agreement signed Dec. 14 last by the two countries, according to Foreign Commerce, a weekly publication of the United States Department of Commerce.

Swedish imports of coal and coke are expected to amount to 5,700,000 tons, but imports of iron, steel, and chemicals are expected to continue at former levels. Further negotiations concerning Swedish exports of wood pulp, and paper are contemplated, the journal reports.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10 — Wartime restrictions which have cut off a larger percentage of the markets hitherto enjoyed by Sweden has resulted in a sharp intensification of Swedish trade with Germany.

This fact was made clear in a summary of Sweden's precarious trade position made recently by Gunnar Hagglof, chief of the Economic Section of the Swedish Foreign Office.

Swedish trade with Germany can best be judged by the rapid rise in the amount paid into a clearing system between the countries by Swedish importers of German goods, Mr. Hagglof stated. This sum jumped from 428,000,000 kroner (about $100,000,000) in 1938 to 578,000,000 kroner in 1939. From Jan. 1 to Oct. 15 last year, Swedish importers paid 573,000,000 kroner into the clearing account compared with 405,000,000 kroner paid during the corresponding period of 1939.

How Account Is Used

The clearing account is used to pay Swedish exporters of goods to Germany, to pay freight, and patent rights, with the remainder divided between Swedish interest claims on old German debts and the German Reichsbank.

Through the increase in Swedish imports from Germany, Mr. Hagglof declared, Swedish exports to Germany were naturally increased, although with not quite the same rapid increase in volume which characterized Swedish import trade.

The chief reason given by Mr. Hagglof for Sweden thus turning to Germany for its principal trade ties was the loss of overseas markets through both the German and British blockades and through the German absorption of such markets as Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

Britain has barred Swedish trade with many of the neutral states on the Continent, while Germany, for instance, has stopped exports of Swedish paper to South America, he said.

At the outbreak of the war Swedish trade policy was taken out of private hands and placed under Government supervision, Mr. Hagglof recounted. Negotiations were immediately begun with both Berlin and London, with a view to establishing equal trade opportunities with both belligerents.

At Last Came Pressure

This policy operated smoothly during the first seven months of the war, Mr. Hagglof stated, but by April 1940 the pressure of the economic war began to be felt by Sweden, with the result that from that time on Sweden has been cut off from sea traffic with the West.

More than half of Sweden's exports had been previously carried to overseas markets, Mr. Hagglof pointed out.

Thus by the time Italy entered the war in June, 1940, Swedish exports were shut off from markets which in 1938 had absorbed more than 70 per cent of their total value. But to heighten the dilemma, Sweden was cut off from Western sources upon which it had been completely dependent for articles essential to Swedish national economy, such as metals, mineral oils, and fodder.

The obvious result of these circumstances was that Sweden began immediately to develop greater trade relations with Germany across the Baltic, Mr. Hagglof indicated.

Martinique Irked By U. S. Destroyers

NEW YORK (AP) — Residents of Martinique, strategic French-owned island in the Caribbean, are "very resentful" of the presence of two American destroyers outside the harbor of Fort de France, a French passenger steamer master declared today.

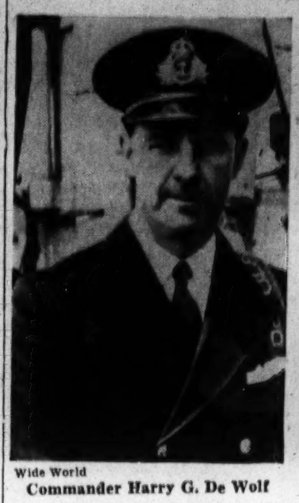
Capt. Jacques Fromont, master of the Saint Dominique, said the destroyers had replaced British warcraft which previously patrolled the harbor entrance.

Two months ago, it was reported from San Juan, Puerto Rico, that American neutrality patrol warships had taken over the watch on the island from the British West Indies Squadron.

"It would be better not to have them there," Captain Fromont said. "—at least not in view of the people."

He added that the two warships were stationed about six miles off shore during the day, but, according to islanders' reports, came "right up to the harbor entrance at night."

Canadian Naval Heroes On King's Honor List



Wide World

Commander Harry G. De Wolf

Wide World

Commander Edmond R. Mainguy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Commander Harry George De Wolf, R. C. N., commended by King George in the New Year's Honor List "for able control and coolness of judgment whereby 857 survivors from the Arandora Star were rescued after she was torpedoed" is a product of both the Canadian and British navies.

He is a Canadian, born within sound of the sea at Bedford, Nova Scotia, but his naval training was received in schools on both sides of the Atlantic and in cruisers of the Royal Navy as well as in vessels of the Royal Canadian Navy.

In the closing days of the World War, at the age of 15, he enrolled in the Canadian Naval College. In 1917, the year before, the college buildings at Halifax had been severely damaged by an explosion when two boats collided in the harbor. The Naval College was then moved to Esquimalt on the Pacific coast and it was from this school that Commander De Wolf graduated in 1921.

A few months after graduation he was sent to Britain and was posted as midshipman in H. M. S. Resolution. For the next three years he took a course of practical training in at least three vessels of the British fleet, being promoted to sublieutenant in 1924 and completing a course qualifying him for this rank at the Naval College at Greenwich in 1925.

For the next few years, following the course of instruction designed to give Canadian naval officers the benefit of British naval tradition and training, he interspersed his service in the Canadian Navy with periods aboard British vessels in various parts of the world.

After promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in 1926, he specialized in navigation and in 1928 took a special navigation course in Britain. He then served as navigating officer on different Canadian destroyers, and in 1934 while aboard the destroyer Skeena was appointed Lieutenant-Commander.

In 1938 he graduated from a course at the naval staff college at Greenwich. He served for a time on the staff of Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, Vice-Admiral commanding the First Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, then came to Ottawa as Staff Officer to Capt. G. C. Jones, commanding the Canadian Destroyer Flotilla.

When the war broke out, Commander De Wolf was given command of the Canadian destroyer St. Laurent, patrolling the seaboard and serving with the Royal Navy on the high seas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Commander Edmond Rollo Mainguy, R. C. N., one of those mentioned in dispatches in the King's Honor list, is a veteran of the last war. He served as a midshipman in H. M. S. Canada in the final months of the World War, having graduated from the Royal Naval College of Canada in February, 1918.

In this war Commander Mainguy has commanded two destroyers of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Assiniboine and the Ottawa, and has had more than one brush with German U-boats.

He was cited in dispatches for skill and naval conduct during an antisubmarine attack in company with H. M. S. Harvester last Nov. 6, when it was considered the boat was destroyed. Three days before that, on Nov. 3, an attack was made on what was considered to be a submerged submarine, resulting in the eruption of oil, but the fate of the submarine remained uncertain.

Commander Mainguy was born at Chemainus in British Columbia. The early part of his naval training was carried out at the Naval College at Esquimalt in his native Province.

He had a long period of training in units of the British Navy in various parts of the seven seas. He served from 1921 to 1927 on Canadian vessels, the Aurora and the Patriot, being appointed to the rank of Lieutenant in the first year of this period of service.

From 1927 to 1930 Commander Mainguy was afloat with British naval vessels, returning to Canada in May, 1930, when he was appointed First Lieutenant on H. M. C. S. Vancouver.

In a short time he again returned to the British navy, getting further extensive instruction in the duties of naval officers. He made a special study of wireless and other methods of signalling and later served for a time as signal officer in H. M. C. S. Stadacona. He has held a number of posts in the Canadian Navy, serving for a time as executive officer aboard the Saguenay.

In May, 1936 he was placed in command of the destroyer Vancouver, but on Jan. 1, 1937, he was raised to the rank of Commander and was installed at naval headquarters in Ottawa as Director of Naval Reserves. In 1938 he attended a course at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Like all navy men he wanted to get back to the sea and when the war opened he was in command of the Destroyer Assiniboine. Last April he took over command of the Destroyer Ottawa.

Nazi Damage to Netherlands Is Estimated at $500,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—An estimated $500,000,000 worth of damage was done to Dutch property in the five-day German Blitzkrieg which conquered the Netherlands last May, according to information only now received in diplomatic circles here.

Th edetails of destruction, while apparently authoritative, were unofficial in character. The United States has not been represented in the Netherlands since shortly after German occupation of the country, and no American correspondents are now stationed there. There has been, as a result, very little factual information on conditions in Holland under Nazi occupation.

Seemingly complete reports which have now reached diplomatic quarters here give this picture of the havoc wrought—

The total damage to private property, according to the survey by Dutch appraisers, exceeded 700,000,000 guilders (a guilder was worth 68 cents before the invasion).

A virtually undefended city—Rotterdam—suffered half of the damage when it was blasted by a German air raid the day the nation surrendered.

In Rotterdam, where the German planes dropped hundreds of explosive and incendiary bombs from a low height, an estimated 11,000 business premises and 26,000 residences were reported destroyed or burned. Approximately 45,000 people were left homeless with a loss of all furniture and possessions.

As an example of the losses suffered by Dutch business firms the survey said that an estimated 37,000 typewriters were destroyed in Rotterdam alone.

Damage done to Dutch vessels during the brief but furious fighting amounted to a reported 10,000,000 guilders. An estimated 7 per cent of the nation's merchant marine was sunk at anchor, but 400 vessels, most of them small, already have been raised and repaired, and work is progressing to salvage 350 more.

Practically no damage was done to Holland's world famous tulip fields, the report said, and bulbs now provide a major export, with most sales to Germany.

Some aspects of life in the Netherlands under their Nazi conquerors given by the same report included:

Just before cold weather set in a regulation was issued enabling each family to get an overcoat against a ration coupon.

No parades or processions of more than 100 persons are allowed except by special permit.

A decree prohibits the slaughtering of sheep without a special permit.

No persons wholly or partly Jewish may be members of school board, teach, or even serve as janitors of schools.

Holland's largest motion picture theater chain, which was Jewish owned, was turned over to an "Aryan" German firm, and no Jews are now permitted to go to the movies.

Three radio broadcasting stations, all under German domination, provide daily radio entertainment and propaganda.

Automobile traffic is practically nil.

Newspapers are German controlled, heavily censored, and provide world news only from German sources.

Parking Service

Upon payment of a dollar, motorists of Rockville Center, N. Y., receive a metal tag from the city which allows them four hours parking, every day of the year, in municipal parking lots.

British Driving Wedge Across Libya

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 10 (AP) — British mechanized troops, who were reported yesterday to have driven 40 miles beyond Tobruk to seize an Italian airdrome at Gazala, were believed by observers here to be aiming for the coastal road below Bengasi. Bengasi is about 300 miles from the Egyptian border.

It appeared that the British were trying to drive a wedge straight across the "hump" of Eastern Libya, isolating Bengasi as well as Tobruk without the necessity of fighting their way along the coast.

While the advance guard of the Army of the Nile pressed across the Libyan desert, British General headquarters said extensive RAF raids on Italian bases in Ethiopia were encouraging an incipient native uprising in that Fascist colony.

There were hints that Ethiopia, where fighting between British and Italian forces thus far has been limited largely to frontier skirmishes, might soon become a real battleground.

British military men said native tribesmen had followed up many recent RAF raids on Ethiopia by attacking the bombed Italian garrisons, forcing Fascist troops in some instances to flee.

Ethiopian guerrillas also have been harassing Italian lines of communication, it was said, disrupting the movement of supplies to frontier posts.

Haile Selassie is in the African war theater, his exact whereabouts unknown. He flew to Africa in September to rally his army after the British announced recognition of his Government as the lawful regime of the East African Empire.

Trained by British

A house in Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, was placed at his disposal and soon after Ethiopian tribesmen crossed the border to swear allegiance to him anew.

Later, he was reported to have been a target of an Italian air raid on Doro, a border mission post.

Assisted by British officers, he has been training remnants of his former army in the modern tactics they so lacked when they were conquered by Italy in 1936.

They also have been supplied with newer weapons, and some have mastered the operation of tanks and airplanes.

Action also was reported against Italian East Africa, hundreds of miles southeast of the Libyan front.

The British announced that their forces had entered Buna, Kenya Colony crossroads junction some 100 miles south of the Ethiopian border, and that El Wak, in the Kenya-Italian Somaliland border zone, had been abandoned by the Italians.

Buna is in the Moyale sector, which the Italians have held for months. The British said there was no sign of opposition from Italians there.

The British also reported the capture of Serobatib, on the Sudan-Ethiopian frontier, about 40 miles north of Kassala.

Two Wars on Mediterranean Merge Into Common Front

Continued from Page 1

slightest from the merit attaching to the Greeks' own great and successful efforts. It is their show and a mighty fine one, too, but we have done all we can to help them against a common foe and the success of the joint operations greatly intensifies the effect on Italy of the blow struck with such dramatic suddenness by Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's forces in North Africa."

Britain's chief means for aiding Greece have been its sea and air forces. This has been in accordance both with Greek requirements and with British capability to meet them. The Greeks did not ask for soldiers to help them beat back the invader. What they asked on land was matériel. This Britain saw that they received in adequate quantities even at the risk of straining British resources in Egypt where General Wavell was planning a desert Blitzkrieg on Italy's invading army which was halted by difficulties in bringing up supplies.

Rome Radio Speaks

However, if the British do not make any claim that their soldiers are responsible for the sweeping successes of the Greek Army, the Rome radio makes it for them.

"The Greek Army is organized and directed by the British," a Fascist speaker has announced, adding that "the artillery is British, the air force is British, and the command is British."

This statement was received in well-informed military circles here in the same amused way as was a declaration that followed it: "These British have had a surprise in Albania where they found themselves confronted with an army prepared to fight to the end." It was remarked that the speaker did not specify which end.

It is quite certain that operational co-operation with the Greeks is far easier for the British by sea and air than it would be on the mountainous mainland under what would have to be a bilingual command, and this co-operation has occurred since that day when British troops were landed promptly on Crete as a strategic prelude to establishing British naval air bases in the Greek Archipelago.

Such co-operation is no new thing, for the efficiency of the small Greek Navy that has been pumping shells into Valona is due in part to lessons learned over a long period from the British naval mission to Greece.

Taught by British

British naval officers have taught the Greeks just as once they taught the Japanese—but with results decidedly more beneficial to themselves. In the Mediterranean, master and pupil have been in action together and have taught a sharp lesson to Italian seafarers who sometimes fared very badly even when not at sea.

The brilliant action of the British Fleet air arm at Taranto changed the whole balance of Mediterranean naval power in favor of the Allies without the formality of waiting for Italian warships to leave the harbor. But the greatest tribute to the power of sea aid given to the Greeks by the British is the nonappearance of the Fascist fleet in effective strength anywhere at a time when Italy greatly needed command of what it calls "Mare Nostrum" to give its two ventures on land—in Albania and Egypt—a convincing prospect of success. Instead, naval initiative was left to the British and to the Greeks who have not hesitated to make use of it to the great disadvantage of Premier Mussolini's lines of communication.

Just as shells from the British naval guns have been tangible evidence of British support to Greece at sea, so have bombs from British aircraft on Italian land positions in Albania provided evidence of valuable co-operation in the skies. The small Greek Air Force, like the small Greek Navy, has had the benefit, though to a lesser degree, of British guidance long before the war. Results seem to show that it has absorbed something of the Royal Air Force tradition. Moreover, it has had the inspiration afforded by the presence of such ace fliers as the British could spare from other spheres.

Telling Aid for Greeks

As all the world knows now, these fliers cannot be justly assessed as to effectiveness in terms of numerical strength. Without the RAF, the Greeks declare, the courage and fighting zeal of the Greek land army would have been unable to command the success it has done. For every one of the relatively few airmen Britain has been able to send to Greece has done the work of 10—against heavy odds and over territory that is said to be about the worst in Europe for aviation purposes.

Despite these difficulties, British losses have been extremely small compared with those of the Italians—which emphasized once again what has been one of the most surprising features of hostilities so far, namely, the utter failure of the Italian Air Force to justify in wartime the reputation claimed for it in peacetime.

British skyfighters have had a great deal to do with this state of affairs and the Greek populace loses no opportunity to signalize its appreciation by feting the young airmen whenever an opportunity affords, thereby confirming Premier Gen. John Metaxas' repeated thanks to the British Government for the substantial aid it has given Greece with the RAF, Navy, and such military services as could be brought into effective use.

Italian Air Raid

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP) — The High Command announced today that Italian bombing planes hit a British battleship in an attack on a large naval formation in the Mediterranean.

"Bombing squadrons attacked a big naval formation in the eastern Mediterranean," the High Command said.

"Despite violent antiaircraft reaction, a battleship was hit."

Italian "torpedo craft" sank two submarines, one of which was a French craft which had joined the British Navy, the daily war bulletin said.

[Free French headquarters in London announced the loss of the 1,400-ton French submarine Narval by "enemy action."]

An Italian submarine torpedoed two merchant ships in an attack on a convoy in the Mediterranean, while other submarines sank two freighters in the Atlantic, one the Greek steamer Anasthasia, and the other the armed British steamer Shakespear, the communique said.

[Twenty-three survivors from the 5,029-ton Shakespear landed at the Cape Verde Islands Jan. 8. [Lloyd's register of shipping does not list an Anasthasia, but does list the 2,883-ton Greek freighter Anastassia.]

The High Command reported that Italian planes had bombed and machine-gunned the British air and naval base of Malta, hitting five planes, an antiaircraft battery on the ground, and two steamers.

[A Valletta dispatch said British fighters shot down four of a dozen Italian planes attacking Malta while antiaircraft fire accounted for a fifth. Slight damage and no casualties resulted from the Italian attack, the British announced.]

British planes were reported to have dropped incendiary bombs on Messina, in Sicily, but the High Command said resulting fires were "immediately put under control."

Carmichael in Ottawa Post

OTTAWA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Harry J. Carmichael, vice-president and general manager of General Motors of Canada, has been named assistant to H. R. MacMillan, Chairman of the Wartime Requirements Board.

International Press Ltd.

Harry John Carmichael

Newly appointed assistant to the Chairman of Canada's Wartime Requirements Board.

Mr. MacMillan, announcing the appointment last night, said Mr. Carmichael would assume his new post on Monday. Details of his duties were not disclosed.

Earlier, his resignation as motor executive was announced by the company at Oshawa.

[Mr. Carmichael has been in charge of the General Motors plants at Oshawa, Windsor, St. Catharine's and Regina. General Motors announced that his new job would involve "production responsibilities as wide as the whole Dominion."

A native of New Haven, Conn., Mr. Carmichael has lived in St. Catharine's, Ont., since 1912.]

South Americas Ship Food to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Strong indications that South American sources offer a potential addition to United States winter food supplies were seen here in a recent arrival of the first shipment to this country of Brazilian pineapples. Chilean apples, and various other foodstuffs from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil supplemented the shipment.

Brazilian pineapples, it is pointed out by Business Week magazine, come into season about the time the Hawaiian variety goes out, have a distinctive flavor and are even larger than Puerto Rican pineapples usually seen in the United States in winter.

Another food item, aimed at the market forcibly vacated by Poland, is a large consignment of hams from Uruguay, reputed to be comparable in quality to the famous Polish product.

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Warm Clothes From America Bring Response From British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"I am an American girl now," a London child said, as she showed off her new blue plaid dress which had come from the United States in a case of clothing for air-raid sufferers. She had taken off her old dress in her home, the previous evening, in order to wash her hair. Then the bomb fell. She and her family escaped but all their belongings were lost.

In many parts of the British Isles men, women, and children are being fitted out with clothes from America and are sleeping under American blankets. The goods are distributed at rest centers in London and other bombed towns, where the homeless are accommodated temporarily. Comforts also are sent to country depots for women and children who have been evacuated.

Many English children are delighted with the different cut of American clothes and shoes, some saying they remind them of Shirley Temple. One little girl evacuated from London to a village in Northamptonshire wrote that they were "the best clothes I've ever worn in my life." She belonged to a family of 11 children.

Parents find that evacuated children need more clothes than those at home, probably because their mothers are not there to mend for and look after them. Clothes from the United States are useful, therefore, even to families which have not been bombed.

Alleviation of Distress

The American Red Cross with the amalgamated Allied Relief Fund and British War Relief Fund are the two largest organizations alleviating war distress in Britain. The Allied Relief Fund alone has imported some 750,000 articles—blankets and clothing—and the American Red Cross has expended $10,000,000.

Spontaneous gifts from Canadian Christian Scientists led to the opening of a depot in London to receive goods from both Canadian and American churches. The English-Speaking Union supplies comforts to the crews of the 50 former American destroyers, now handed over to the British Navy. The Union also looks after men on minesweepers and small coastal patrol vessels, sent Christmas presents to troops in Iceland and, in Britain, pays special attention to the men manning searchlights, antiaircraft guns, and observer posts in isolated spots. It also has given comforts to the Home Guard.

On the collapse of France, American organizations in that country were able to get most of their stocks to Britain. Canned food originally sent to France was used in Ramsgate, a town on the southeast coast, after a particularly severe bombing. Foreign communities in the United States, whose mother countries have been overrun, send gifts to compatriots who have escaped to Britain. There are many other American organizations sending gifts to England and most of them ship through the Dudley House Depot.

Blankets to Scotland

American clothes and blankets have been sent to the far north of Scotland for shipwreck survivors. The Harbor Master at Scapa Flow said it cheered him to see the packages coming in. Channel Islanders and evacuees from Gibraltar also have been helped. Comforts are supplied to civil defense workers as well as to the bombed, and American mobile canteens perform an important service for these men.

These canteens provide hot drinks for firemen, wardens, and rescue squads. When a night raid is over, they supply breakfasts to persons coming out of shelters, who might otherwise have to go to work without food. American canteens played their part in feeding Coventry after the big attack upon it. Canteens are maintained both by the American Red Cross and the Allied Relief Fund. While sending of American books and toys is not encouraged, owing to shortage of shippin" space, some are packed with the most utilitarian goods. After the Coventry raid, homeless and orphan children, who had been taken to a hostel in a near-by town, played with American toys.

Hostels are another American enterprise in which both the American Red Cross and the Allied Relief Fund are concerned. Juniors of the American Red Cross are giving funds to maintain 35 hostels for young children. Each hostel is to have 30 children who are too young to be evacuated with their schools and have no relatives who can go with them to the country. One hostel near Bath already is open. Its youngest inhabitant is Patrick Nolan, aged 14 months, whose mother, a widow, goes out to work. Its eldest is George MacDonald, aged four years and three months. There is also John Ferguson, who had been bombed twice before he left London.

The Allied Relief Fund has two children's hostels and is also concerned with one for adults who need a short holiday from a danger area, and with a home for 170 French boys who escaped to Britain to join Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but cannot yet be taken into his forces as they are below military age.

Reserve Supplies

American organizations keep reserve funds and stocks in England to meet any sudden emergency. A civilian population in the front line has an extraordinary diversity of needs. Bombed women are supplied with toilet bags containing such immediate necessities as combs and soap. Public shelters not only need blankets but such amenities as cocoa urns.

Ground sheets were supplied to a damp shelter near the Thames. There is a plan for loaning bedding, when that in a bombed house has been soaked with rain but not destroyed. Grants are made to help persons in bombed areas pay for lodging in the country, to enable men to visit evacuated families, and to establish community centers for women who have gone from London to small villages. There is a project for a hostel for husbands left alone in East London.

Moving around in the bombed areas one realizes how grateful the British people are for these gifts and help.

The United States Extends a Helping Hand

(1) A shipment from the Christian Science War Relief Committee being opened in the receiving depot in London. (2) A little London boy in all-American clothing supplied through the American Red Cross. (3) George MacDonald is four years and three months old and is the oldest resident of Denewood Grange, near Bath, England, a hostel supported by the Juniors of the American Red Cross. (4) Margaret MacDonald, also a guest at Denewood Grange.

Sweden Is 'Free'—With Restrictions

The following account of Sweden's difficulties owing to the close proximity of Nazi Germany, has been written by a prominent Swedish journalist, who recently left his native country.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden today is technically a free country but it is a freedom faced with many problems by the political and military proximity of Germany.

The gauge of liberty, in any country, is the freedom of speech and print. There can be no genuine freedom where the press itself is not fully free. And the Swedish press of today—with a few notable exceptions—is either closely controlled or owned by Germans.

There is, as yet, no overt censorship in Sweden, although an act rushed through Parliament last June provides for one to be set up "in time of war or risk of war." The prime mover in the measure which has had the effect of virtually restricting the freedom of the press in Sweden, was the Minister of Justice, Karl Gustav Westman, in association with the Foreign Minister Christian Günther and the sincerely democratic, but flexible Premier Per Albin Hansson.

It is a significant fact that the Censorship Act which the trio managed to force upon a reluctant Riksdag had been unanimously rejected by all the professional organizations of the Swedish press.

"Risk of War" Specious

Up to the moment of writing, then, the Government has not gone further with its censorship plans, although it may do so any time under the elastic proviso "risk of war." But to infer from it that the Swedish press is still at liberty to write entirely as it pleases would be a total misconception.

The Government already has at its disposal a good many devices by which to control the press or reduce it to silence. One way is to have a recalcitrant paper seized—generally after two warnings have been given—and its editor prosecuted on the ground that he has infringed this or that article of the Press Law of 1809.

This is the favorite means through which the Government keeps the press from attacking Herr Hitler or Signor Mussolini, and in a general way from indulging in hostile comment against the Axis.

There are in this old Press Law certain provisions that make it a criminal offense to insult the head of a foreign State or to endanger the good relations between Sweden and foreign powers. It matters little to the present rulers, in their efforts to appease the dictators, that these articles have scarcely been applied for more than a century and that they thus have passed into desuetude a long time ago.

The result of this revitalization by the Government of a couple of out-dated articles has been a deluge of confiscations and indictments directed against the pro-Ally press of Sweden; more than 100 newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books have been warned, seized and indicted since the outbreak of the war.

Another effective means of dealing with a recalcitrant paper came into use when the Riksdag last spring granted the Government the right to bar any newspaper or periodical from being transported on the public or private railroads, or distributed through the post offices.

This form of administrative reprisal against the press has proved a sharp weapon in the hands of the Swedish Government. Hardly any paper, however well-established, can survive a long period of exclusion from all public means of conveyance.

This measure which was originally aimed at the Communist press is now being used against anti-Nazi and pro-Ally papers such as the weekly "Trots Allt" which has been under the ban for more than six months.

Regular German Formula

Few Swedish papers have had the courage and the means to resist this official pressure. A majority of the big Stockholm dailies, including the Conservative "Svenska Dagbladet" and "Nya Dagligt Allehanda," the ostensibly Liberal "Stockholms-Tidningen" and "Dagens Nyheter" and Labor's "Social-Demokraten" have by this time been forced to fall into line with the Government's pro-German policy.

Little persuasion was needed in the case of at least two Stockholm papers, the popular evening daily "Aftonbiadet"—owned, along with "Stockholms-Tidningen," by Torsten Kreuger, brother of the late financier Ivar Kreuger—and the "Nationell Tidning." The same applies, in varying degree, to a long string of important provincial dailies, including notably the two Malmoe papers "Skanska Dagbladet" and "Sydsvenska Dagbladet," the Gothenburg "Morgonpost," the Haelsingborg "Dagblad" and "Norrbotten-Kuriren."

On the opposite side of the ledger are only two Swedish dailies of influence: the well-known "Gothenburg Trade & Shipping Gazette" and "Eskilstuna-Kuriren."

Side by side with these, a number of brave but not too influential weeklies like "Trots Allt!" "Nordens Frihet," "Nu" and the pictorial "Folket i Bild" are fighting against overwhelming odds; nearly all of them have been seized, indicted or subjected to the transportation ban.

Due to his unrelenting pressure, and the growing subservience of the Hansson Government towards it, the Swedish press, in a couple of years, has been reduced to a mere shadow of its former self.

The space formerly allowed to the dispatches of Reuters, Havas and the American news agencies is being more and more cut to the benefit of DNB and Stefani; articles, pictures, cartoons not agreeable to the Axis powers are eliminated almost everywhere. Quite a number of independent-minded editors have been lately ousted from their posts, like th talented editor-in-chief Zeth Hoeglund of "Social-Demokraten" who was replaced by a more amenable colleague from Gothenburg.

Weygand Rallies Colonies

VICHY, France, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, Supreme Commander of the French North African armies, told the Moslem population of French Africa today that Islam stands united under the new France of "our chief"—Marshal Philippe Pétain.

General Weygand spoke on the French Morocco radio from Rabat, where he participated in a celebration of the Mohammedan new year. He was accompanied to the Cherifian Palace in Rabat by Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor-General of French Morocco.

He asserted France would never forget the voluntary participation of its North African subjects in the parent nation's "sacrifices."

Capital Penalty

VICHY, France, Jan. 10 (AP)—Six Syrian autonomists were ordered executed and three others sentenced to 15 years hard labor by a Damascus court Jan. 8 for the assassination of a former Nationalist who had abandoned the cause, it was announced here yesterday.

The victim, a Dr. Chambadar, who was slain last July, was the leader of an extremist wing of Nationalists. The prosecution charged that two of the convicted slayers entered his office on the pretext of a medical examination and killed him.

The court absolved exiled leaders of the moderate Nationalists of all blame in connection with the slaying.

Aid for De Gaulle

MANILA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gaston Willoquet, representative of Free France in the Philippines, is attempting to enlist French Indo-China under the banner of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free France movement.

M. Willoquet said he had addressed a letter to Gov. Gen. Jean de Coux of Indo-China informing him that he had embraced General de Gaulle's principles and expressing the hope M. de Coux would do likewise. M. Willoquet announced two days ago that General de Gaulle had appointed him as representative of the movement.

M. Willoquet is considered one of the most influential Frenchmen in the Far East.

London Cuts Loss in New Air Fire Raid

LONDON, Jan. 10—German air raiders hurled several hundred fire bombs on London last night, but the Government announced no serious fires were caused.

One large district of the capital was the object of an especially heavy attack and most of the incendiaries were dropped there in an apparent effort to repeat the destruction inflicted on the ancient City in a major "fire" raid Dec. 29.

Newly organized fire bomb squads put out the incendiaries almost as fast as they fell and "emerged with flying colors," a communiqué issued by the Ministry of Home Security said. In one borough alone, it added, 20 small fires were put out without any call on the regular fire brigades.

Ruhr Region Raided

Meanwhile an oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and other objectives were hit in a concentrated attack by British bombing planes on the industrial Ruhr region in Western Germany during the night, an official anouncement said today.

The last time the Royal Air Force was reported to have attacked Gelsenkirchen was Nov. 7, during a heavy autumn air offensive against the Ruhr.

Attacks also were made last night on docks at Brest and oil targets at Rotterdam, the announcement said.

[In Berlin the Nazi High Command admitted that British planes raided "various places" in Western Germany last night and killed 20 persons. The High Command said the chief damage was inflicted on several apartment houses, Bethlehem Cloisters near Cologne and a home at Düsseldorf. The latter was said to have been destroyed.]

British bombers also made a large scale attack on cross-Channel targets in France shortly after noon today and heavy explosions could be heard along the southeast English coast.

Liverpool Is Target

Reports from various sections of Britain indicated that the German night air assaults were aimed mainly at coastal towns and at inland manufacturing areas. (Berlin named Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester especially.)

"Damage was done to houses and shops and a number of fires were caused which were promptly dealt with by the fire services," the communiqué said.

Gayda Sees Plot For British-U. S. World Domination

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP)—Fascism's leading editorial spokesman, Virginio Gayda, accused British Prime Minister Winston Churchill today of seeking to establish "Anglo-Saxon domination of the world" with Britain and the United States sharing in the domination.

"Churchill is calling America into Europe and would like to give her, with her homicidal arms and heavy dollar policy, a mandate of guardianship over European civilization in association with the British Empire," Signor Gayda wrote in the newspaper Il Gironale d' Italia.

Signor Gayda's comment was made in connection with Mr. Churchill's speech before the Pilgrims in London Jan. 9 in a sendoff to Viscount Halifax, Ambassador to the United States. Upon the relation between the British Empire and the United States, the Prime Minister said, depends "the future of the whole world and the hopes of a broadening civilization founded upon Christian ethics."

Remarking that the United States had lost "precious markets in Europe," Signor Gayda said: "If the United States with a realistic sense and clearer vision of European things wanted to settle its affairs better, it should line up, in the interests of its own trade, on the side of young nations (meaning Germany and Italy) instead of digging such a deep dangerous chasm against them."

British Air Mines, Used for Defense, Float Over France

VICHY (AP)—French reports said charges of explosives had been found attached to balloons which have floated over Southern France, apparently from Britain.

The reports described these contraptions as "flying mines" and suggested they had been sent up during raids over Britain, had broken from their moorings during storms, and then drifted over France.

One such balloon recovered by the French was said to have borne the name of a Liverpool manufacturer.

Friml's China Trip Brings New Operetta

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—China, to composer Rudolf Friml, is Chinese music and little else.

Friml, newly-returned from a two-year stay in Hong Kong, says he knows little of politics or the war situation in the Far East, having devoted himself to studying the native music

He also composed a new operetta, "Sing Song Girl" He said one reason for his return to Hollywood was to take an active part in "Ascap's" fight against the radio networks. He bemoaned the fact that he could play in concerts over the air but could not use his own compositions because they are involved in the "music war"

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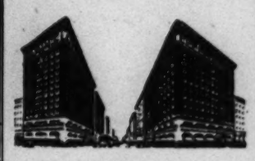

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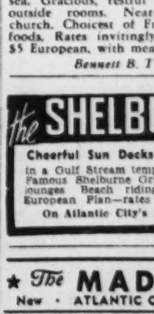

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Young Artists Make Musical Bow—Week-End Radio Prospectus

Opera by Dr. Thomas Arne And New Ballet Presented

L. A. Sloper

Dr. Thomas Arne, for most people, is a name in the musical dictionaries. Grove calls him the most eminent English composer of his generation, which was the middle half of the eighteenth century, and notes that his work is "of special importance in the somewhat attenuated history of English opera."

Last night, in the Civic Repertory Music Hall, some of his music was brought to hearing by the Chamber Opera Company of the Young Artists Association, assisted by the Hans Wiener Workshop Group and the Young Artists Association Chorus.

This association was founded two years ago by Rand Smith, who continues as its president, to further the interests of young musicians. It now extends its scope to include chamber opera, "since it unites music, dance, drama, and painting in one separate effort, and because it operates on a very modest scale."

* * *

The performance of last evening, apparently the first public appearance of the group, will be repeated tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening.

The main item of the program was Dr. Arne's light opera, "Thomas and Sally," first produced in Dublin in 1759. The music is unpretentious, melodious, and charming, with deft turns of phrase and with some flair for characterization of person and situation.

The story is the simple one of the village maiden pursued by the local squire but true to her sailor love; written, no doubt, with tongue in cheek, and so played last night. Creditable performances were given by Richard Robinson as the squire, Elizabeth Golden as the girl, Wesley Boynton as the sailor, and especially by Dorothy MacNeil as a worldly-wise duenna.

* * *

The musical accompaniment was provided by two pianos played by George Reeves, who was musical director, and Wilfred Churchill. The settings and costumes were well designed. There was a dance interlude between the two acts by Harry Coble and Lillian Lee.

The program had opened with choruses, well presented by a group of about 15 under the direction of David Holden. The items were "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus"; "With Drooping Wings," from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," and two fetching numbers by Dr. Arne, "Where the Bee Sucks" and "Which Is the Properest Day to Sing?"

* * *

There was also a one-act ballet, "The Man With the Mustachio," by Hans Wiener, based on a sketch by Harry Coble and Adele Hooper, with music after Dr. Arne arranged by Robert Strassburg. This is a diverting fable about a man for whom a reward is offered, and who is captured by The Informer and The Shadow after romantic interludes.

Mr. Wiener has employed pantomime, folk dance, and ballet and modern technique to achieve an amusing effect similar to that of his dance comedies seen at the Symphony Hall Pop concerts. He has also designed the costumes, which are attractive. Irving Berlow has provided an appropriate set. The principal roles were taken by Mr. Coble, Miss Hooper, Kate Leighton, Evelyn Traunn, and Karl Morris.

The Young Artists have reason to feel satisfaction with their first step into public production. All the performers had been well prepared, and did their work smoothly and efficiently.

Ronald Colman

To play role in air adaptation of play, "Libel," in De Mille hour, Monday, WEEI, 9 p. m.

Albert Spalding and Andre Kostelanetz

Soloist and conductor of the Sunday afternoon concert of light music, WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Defense Group Talks Listed; Greek Pianist in Air Debut

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alfred E. Smith and members of the National Defense Advisory Commission are scheduled for talks on the radio this week end. The American debut of a Greek artist will be aired. And Ronald Colman is to make one of his infrequent commercial radio appearances.

Tonight

Speakers:

Gano Dunn, member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, on "The Engineer and His Place in the World," at annual banquet of Institute of Radio Engineers, New York; NBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Alfred E. Smith, on behalf of aid to Great Britain, for the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Variety:

Fredric March and Betty Field to co-star in Joseph Conrad's "Victory," as feature of Kate Smith Hour; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Drama:

Thomas Mitchell of stage and screen to star in Arch Oboler adaptation of film, "Flight From Destiny"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Ralph Morgan and Randolph Scott to co-star in a Peter B. Kyne "Cappy Ricks" story, "The Go-Getter"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Quiz:

Judge James G. Wallace and Representative - elect Kenneth Simpson to be on panel of "Information Please," with regulars Kieran and Adams; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Saturday

Speakers, forums:

Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, on "How Shall We Maintain Our Living Standards?" before National Consumers League; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Students from Chile, Mexico, and Ecuador to participate in discussion "Way to Pan-American Unity," in "Bull Session"; CBS-WEEI, 4.

CBS "Report to the Nation" on what the Defense Commission is doing for the individual; WEEI, 6.

Leon Henderson, Defense Commission member, to participate in "People's Platform" discussion on "How Can Inflation Be Avoided?"; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Representative Hamilton Fish on "Is America for War or Peace?"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music:

Rudolph Ganz to conduct Young People's Concert of Philharmonic in a program devoted mostly to the concertos of Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Grieg; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Sunday

Features; Talks

Governors of Massachusetts, Michigan, Tennessee, Arkansas, and California, and the Mayor of Denver; dramatizations; music, to be heard in opening of annual campaign associated with the President's birthday; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red-WNAC, MBS-WAAB, 2.

Ted Malone's literary pilgrimage will bear him to New England once again to the home of Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast," in Cambridge, Mass.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and John T. Flynn "Should the Congress Adopt the Lend-Lease Program?" with Senators Josh Lee of Oklahoma and Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Variety:

Kay Ivers, WBZ popular vocalist, to be guest of "Hidden Stars" program with Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:30.

Judy Garland to be guest of Edgar Bergen program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Jussi Björling, Norina Greco, Bruna Castagna, and Francisco Valentino, in Metropolitan Opera's radio matinee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Alfred Wallenstein has programmed the Schubert Symphony, No. 5, in B flat major, the Prokofieff "Classical" Symphony and Sibelius' Symphony No. 1, in E minor, for his second concert with the NBC Symphony Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Igor Gorin, baritone, is to sing lead male role in Kalman's operetta "Sari," with Marion Claire in title role, in review of work; MBS-WAAB, 10.

Variety:

"Hit Parade" to inaugurate a series of programs from military camps, devoting 15-minute portion weekly to camp talent, with Jerry Lester, comedian; Dean Janis, popular singer; Floria Vestoff, dancer; and Gali Gali, magician; first visit to Fort Myer, Va.; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

Anna Antoniades, Greek pianist, to make American debut in the first movement of Schumann's Concerto in A minor, in Music Hall concert; Jan Peerce to sing two songs of Joseph Marx, and "Ah, Fuyez, Douce Image," from Massenet's "Manon"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Dimitri Mitropoulos, conducting last of four concerts with Philharmonic, programs Roussel's Symphony, No. 2, in G minor, and Mahler's Symphony, No. 1, in D major; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Joseph Szigeti, Hungarian violinist, to be soloist in Bach's Concerto in D minor in second concert of concerto series, with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 7.

Lily Pons, soprano, to sing Proch's "Variations," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Song of India," and Gounod's Waltz from "Mireille," in Sunday hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

Beaumarchais' "The Barber of Seville," on which Rossini based his opera, to be given in "Great Plays" program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Linda Darnell of screen to play lead in "Two Loves Have I," romantic story about women in business, in Conrad Nagel's program; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Joan Fontaine and Brian Aherne to co-star in air adaptation of film, "Waterloo Bridge," in Screen Guild show; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play role of Ellen Olenska in Edith Wharton's "The Age of Innocence," in her program; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

Popular:

Art Tatum, negro pianist, to be guest of the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Drama:

Ronald Colman to appear in air adaption of play, "Libel," with Frances Robinson and Otto Kruger in support, in De Mille program; CBS-WEEI, 9.

'Second Chorus'

Fred Astaire, with Paulette Goddard and Burgess Meredith to keep him company, is to be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan in a combination of comedy, music, and dancing gathered together under the title of "Second Chorus." It is a light film that may not have so much of dancing as the Astaire admirers might desire. He is at his best when he conducts Artie Shaw's band by whirling about light-footedly at the climax of the story, a procedure which is hardly likely to become standard procedure for band leaders but which is entertaining to watch in the present instance. He dances too with Miss Goddard. But a considerable part of the story is devoted to his career as a trumpet player and to his rivalry with Mr. Meredith.

The two of them are supposed to be college undergraduates of long standing who find it profitable to remain within the academic walls and promote the business of their band. But by a series of farcial events they are forced out. Thereafter they seek to establish themselves as professional musicians in the employ of Mr. Shaw, who is far from convinced that he wants them. At the same time they compete for the attention of the heroine, played by Miss Goddard, who had acted as manager of their college band and continues to befriend them as secretary to Mr. Shaw.

After the fashion of farcical films, this one is more concerned with pursuing the elusive cue for laughter than in following a closely knit plot. So the two rivals plot with and against each other. One of them is driven to blowing his bugle on the race track; the other to playing and dancing in Russian disguise. Charles Butterworth is introduced as a comic patron of music to add to the complications. Some of the incidents are amusing; some tend to overreach themselves. Eventually recognition comes to the trumpeter who is Mr. Astaire. His music is accepted for performance; he is permitted to wield the baton; and the heroine gives him her hand.

The acting is all in the lighter vein. Mr. Meredith contributes some entertaining touches. Mr. Butterworth has another of his bewildered but well-meaning characters. Miss Goddard has a comparatively straight role as the heroine, and Mr. Shaw plays himself as the leader of his band.

The companion feature is "Michael Shayne, Private Detective" with Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver, and Walter Abel in the cast.

E. F. M.

Ballet Visit Extended

The De Basil Ballet Russe has advanced its Boston opening from Wednesday, Feb. 19, to Tuesday, Feb. 18. This will mean seven performances at the Boston Opera House, instead of six. Matinees remain set for Thursday and Saturday.

The repertory for the Boston season will include "Sylphides," "Paganini," "Graduation Ball," "Swan Lake," "Coq d'or," "Aurora's Wedding," "Carnaval," "Schéhérazade," "Destiny," "Beau Danube," and "Cinderella."

20th Century-Fox

Linda Darnell

To play in drama program directed by Conrad Nagel, Sunday, WEEI, 6 p. m.

Stage News

New York

"The Cream in the Well," the Carly Wharton-Martin Gable production of Lynn Riggs' new play, will be presented to Theater Guild subscribers in New York as the third production of the Guild's current season.. The play opens at the Booth Theater on Monday evening, Jan. 20. The fourth Guild subscription offering of the season will be Philip Barry's new play with music, "Liberty Jones."

* * *

"Charley's Aunt" gave its 100th performance at the Cort Theater, Thursday night . . . Ethel Barrymore in "Corn Is Green" reached the fiftieth performance at the National last Monday . . . Seats for "Meet the People," at the Mansfield, are selling six weeks in advance . . . The Theater Guild has bought "Hope for a Harvest," a new play by Sophie Treadwell, author of "Machinal."

Sen Yung in Different Role

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Movie patrons who have sometimes wondered why a director's name figures heavily in the screen credits of a picture may well glance at the case of Sen Yung and William Wyler. Mr. Wyler directed Bette Davis' last picture, "The Letter," and Mr. Yung had the role of the young Asiatic who was James Stephenson's law partner.

Movie patrons may not recognize in the talented young lawyer the Number Two son of the Charlie Chan series. Yet such he is. The lack of resemblance between the unctuous young Chinese lawyer, and the melodramatic Number Two son was to a considerable degree the work of Mr. Wyler, as Mr. Yung is glad to admit.

Mr. Yung, who is 23, and was born Victor Young in San Francisco's Chinatown, took the orientalized version of his name when he came into the movies, and learned that a very popular young musical director and composer in Hollywood was already using the name of Victor Young.

At four, he was put in an orphan asylum with his sister Rosemary. At 11 he was working as a houseboy in the home of a San Francisco dentist. He made his own way through high school and the University of California at Berkeley, taking an A.B. degree in economics. He did not learn to speak Chinese until he was 14. Mr. Yung is a native American, as he will tell you at the drop of a hat.

When, in 1936, Metro made "The Good Earth," Sen Yung in company with much of the Chinese population of California obtained his first movie part. But until he had the Number Two son role he had spoken just one line in a picture. In "Shadows Over China" he remembers having announced solemnly, "He is here with many men." What an intelligent and educated young Chinese can do for himself in motion pictures in a couple of years may be discovered from comparing this role and speech with the incisive work he did in "The Letter."

Key Luke, who was the Number One son of Charlie Chan, was also tested for "The Letter," but it was discovered, after some painstaking comparisons, that his long career as a "hero," or sympathetic character, in the movies, was against him. The young Chinese lawyer had to be believably bad.

Before Sen Yung's work in the Chan series began he had, after some years as a hotel worker, obtained a job as a traveling salesman for a chemical concern. He will now continue his work for the chemical business between pictures—that is, if that job in "The Letter" doesn't keep him too busy, as it is likely to do.

Screen Notes

New York

Ingrid Bergman, now acting with Robert Montgomery in "Rage in Heaven," has been assigned by M-G-M to the role of Ivy Pearson in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy's next picture.

* * *

James Hilton's novel, "And Now Goodbye," will constitute one of Columbia's important productions this season, the studio announces. Brian Aherne and Joan Fontaine (Mr. and Mrs. Aherne) will be costarred. This is Miss Fontaine's first assignment since her widely praised work in "Rebecca."

* * *

Secretary of State Cordell Hull will figure as a central character in Jesse Lasky's forthcoming production, "Sergeant Yorke." Mr. Hull granted Mr. Lasky permission to represent him on the screen. Gary Cooper will play the Tennessee World War hero.

Women's Symphony Orchestra

Where ideas are best applied in music, there they tend to take classic rank; while in situations where they are only hinted at and experimented with, there they are likely to be left in neglect. It has been an appointed task of the Women's Symphony Society of Boston, Alexander Thiede, conductor, to restore to hearing works of the latter class, reminding the public where certain big things of the repertory find their origin and indicating to what extent masterworks sometimes depend on efforts that precede them in time.

Accordingly the women go in for the revival of half-forgotten compositions, wishing, perhaps, the better to orientate themselves in artistic history and progress, and to set their audiences straight in their musical archeology. Two items in the program which they gave in Jordan Hall last evening that did admirable service in this regard were the Chausson Symphonic Poem, "Viviane," and the Mendelssohn "Reformation" Symphony. In more regular concert fashion, they presented also a Chorale Prelude, "The Old Year Now," of Bach, transcribed for strings by Jules Wolffers, and a Divertissement for piano and orchestra with the composer, Heinrich Gebhard, assisting as soloist.

The Chausson work is a marvel of an undertaking on the part of a Parisian composer of the 80's to be himself without appearing to copy Wagner. He manages somehow to succeed in the attempt, by enveloping all sorts of Wagnerian echoes and reminiscences in a cloud of impressionism. So doing, he proves himself an imitator, and yet he does contribute something for later impressionists to profit by. He becomes one of those who build better than they know.

The opening movement of the Mendelssohn Symphony deals in dull fashion, indeed, with the motive of the Dresden Amen; but it opens up a vista for the composer of "Parsifal" that might have remained hidden, to great loss to nineteenth-century romanticism. More than that, the symphony teaches Mendelssohn himself how to write his oratorio, "Elijah," far though a voice may seem from an instrument. But no; singing scarcely became a top and independent art until the violin was perfected—at least solo singing and the grand aria.

W. P. T.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Civic Repertory Music Hall, Huntington Avenue—
Concert by the Chamber Opera Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Pygmalion," Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Sarajevo" with John Lodge. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," in color. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures; 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please." 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Dr. Christian Meets the Women." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw, Burgess Meredith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:30 a. m., 12:25 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Paramount—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
Stage Show: 12:20 3:15, 6:05, 9. "Give Us Wings," featuring the Dead End Kids. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:05.

Scollay—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"River Thames," "Travel British Columbia," "Mexico's Famous Acrobats, the Martinos." "Crime Does Not Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:35 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee football pictures. 3, 6:25, 9:55.

Telepix—
"Mediterranean Ports," "Paris Opera Ballet," "Gangsters in Politics," "Movie Director's Day Off," "Mexican Acrobats," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"I Was a Spy." 9:30 a. M., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Great Plane Robbery." 11:03 a. m., 1:33, 4:03, 6:33, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:50, 9:30. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 9, 12:10, 3:55, 7:40.

Uptown—
"The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 4:50 8:20. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and M. Carroll. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. "Viva Cisco Kid." 2 and 8.

Capitol: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Argentine Nights." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "Cherokee Strip," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly and Allan Jones. 2, 5, 8:05. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields and Una Merkel. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55

Brookline Village: "Love, Honor, and Oh, Baby," 2:05, 5:20, 8:15. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Northwest Mounted Police," "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served." 1 and 8.

Harvard: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart, "Cherokee Strip." Richard Dix. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "March of Time." 2:45, 8, 9:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:08, 9:08. "Laddie," John Carroll. 1:45 and 7:45.

Dorchester: "The Ape," Boris Karloff. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 2, Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:05, 9:20. "Laddie," John Carroll. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy Jeanette MacDonald. 3:14, 9:29. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45, 8. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:17, 9:32.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:48 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kayser. "Laddie," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeannette MacDonald. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts. "Danger on Wheels," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 2:08, 8:08. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4:01, 10:01.

Revere: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:45, 9:45. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2:27, 8:27.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Rangers of Fortune," "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Courageous Dr. Christian," "Doomed to Die." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Ape," "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Sylvia Sydney, Henry Fonda and Fred MacMurray. 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Spring Parade of 1941," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran and Peggy Moran. 2:15, 8. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Street of Memories." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Knute Rockne-All-American," Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "Mystery Sea Raider." "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "City for Conquest," James Stewart. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:40, 8:10. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," Sidney Toler. 2:15, 6:40, 9:35.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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The Christian Science Monitor
January 10, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

We Go Backstage With Podrecca And His Famous Puppets

And See How He and His Wife, Working Together, Manage a Family of Woodenheads

By Harriet Eager Davis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What kind of a man spends his life with puppets? And what is it like to be his wife, mothering him and his family of woodenheads? It was with a woman's curiosity that I went to visit the Podreccas. Vittorio Podrecca is dark-haired, Italian. He calls himself "the pampered child of the world," and has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. His wife is golden Irish, and claims modestly: "Oh, there is nothing special to say about me." Their Teatro dei Piccoli is probably the most famous marionette theater in the world; for years they have played with success in Italy, in France, in England, in Latin America, and now, for the second time, they are guests of the United States.

I first found the Podreccas back stage, after a charming performance of delicately manipulated marionettes, seriously absorbed in after-the-show business. The lifeless puppets, smiling like children with a secret, hung on their racks. About the still-lighted stage, looking like a Rembrandt painting, sat and stood the members of the company. These men and women, some gray-haired, others young, all in Madonna blue costumes, listened attentively while Podrecca, the master, firmly but amiably explained the shortcomings of their performance.

Meantime, Mrs. Podrecca, tall and blonde, with protective fierceness, sh-ushed our group of curious visitors. Whispering, she showed the children the principal puppets, silently hugged her little dog, who was sniffing eagerly about (he travels everywhere with the Podreccas), and gave executive directions here and there to members of the company. Everyone was eager to get home before the evening performance; Mrs. Podrecca herself had sung some of the roles; she needed a rest. But Podrecca, when he had dismissed his company, turned to us, unflurried and cheery. One admiring boy had brought a crude puppet of his own making. The master of marionettes took it in his capable hands to admire. "I see—it is caricature!" he grinned. The boy nodded in shy pleasure, for he had, in fact, tried to make a comic queen.

Puppeteers at Home

They invited me to tea at their apartment, in one of those small hotels near Broadway where traveling actors hang their hats for a brief illusion of home. There was a piano piled with music, there were stacks of papers and correspondence everywhere, and an array of American books on marionettes, which Mr. Podrecca had been delighted to find in profusion in this country.

"See!" He picked up a box containing the dismembered limbs of a puppet to be put together by children. "Even this you can buy here—simple, but the beginnings of understanding marionettes. I know no country where there is so much interest in puppets as here in America. Only—you still think puppets are for children, while in Europe for centuries we have recognized the puppet theater as an adult art. 'Faust' was originally written for marionettes, and Goethe himself, not only as a child, but as a mature genius, had his own puppet theater. So did Goldoni, Rossini, Hayden. Puppets are life in miniature; they are the ideal servants of the artist. Why, the great Duse, who was a friend of mine, at one time seriously considered joining my company, because, she said: 'Here are actors that don't talk and do obey.'"

Mr. Podrecca's face glowed with enthusiasm. He is genial, warm, impish, and he lives by a delight in life and in his own art.

Meantime, as we talked, Mrs. Podrecca had laid out on the table, amid the debris of the unpacking, a sumptuous spread. A few of her personal Lares and Penates travel with her, along with her little dog, and wherever she goes, she tries, for however brief an interval, to make a home. Later, when she found a moment to sit down, she told me about it. But there were still questions to ask Podrecca.

"My own interest in marionettes?" Podrecca replied to my query. "Oh, I have this quite naturally—my father, my brother and two of my uncles wrote for the theater; one of my nieces is a celebrated actress; a nephew writes for the stage. My mother's family were painters and sculptors.

Podrecca's First Show

"I saw my first puppet show when a little boy of five in Friuli, where I was born," Vittorio Podrecca mused with a reminiscent twinkle. "Fortunately, it was given by one of the greatest puppet-masters of Italy, Reccardini. From then on I made my own puppets, and when I was nine, held a show in my father's courtyard, for my friends—a benefit performance for charity, with one cent admission and money back if not satisfied. I did an arrangement of Faust—ah, how I loved that Mephistopheles with his flames and fireworks! But many things went wrong. There was the ballet with caricatures of my friends. Some were angry and asked their money back!" Podrecca laughed jovially.

"Did you," I asked with a sudden hunch, "have brothers and sisters of your own age to play with?"

Podrecca shook his head.

"No. I was the baby, and there were years of difference between me and the others. So I had to create my own little ones, you see, to do my bidding. As the French say, one has always need of someone smaller than himself.

"And then, I might say, my love for puppets went into a twenty-years' sleep. My father and grandfather were lawyers, so I too completed my law studies, attended high school in Venice, afterwards studied, on scholarships, in Padova, and finally in Rome. But even then, I was dreaming of a revival of the lost Italian tradition of puppetry combined with scenic art. I got my degree, and won a prize with a book on "Rural Townships of the Middle Ages." He twinkled at my surprise for his erudition.

"I had always loved children," he continued, "so I founded a magazine for them called 'Primavera'—Springtime. When I at last started my Teatro dei Piccoli in Rome in 1913, it was my young readers and my fellow journalists who were my first audience. Since then we have toured the world."

Mrs. Podrecca called us to the table.

"You wanted to ask some things about me?" Mrs. Podrecca smiled. "But there isn't really much to say. I was a ballet dancer with Tillers Girls in London—my family had started me dancing as a tiny child. From that, I got into elocution and acting, and when quite young was playing soubrette parts for George Edwards. But it was not until Leon Cavallo heard me sing and trained me for opera that I learned I had a voice.

"While I was playing at Covent Garden, an agent offered me an engagement to sing in several languages, but it was not till after the contract was signed that I learned I had joined a marionette show! I was furious—I felt it beneath me. But I could not break the contract—and so"—she turned and flashed her husband a smile—"that was how I met Podrecca!"

One felt in their interchange of glances the close-knit years of work and companionship.

"Of course, now I love the puppets and go everywhere with my husband. I supervise everything, do some of the sewing, design costumes. We have books and books of pictures from which we get ideas. I take charge of the packing too—each puppet is tied into its own sack, and all puppets that belong together are stored in the same box. It's quite an undertaking. In Oslo, once, we were stopped while the customs threatened to open up all the stomachs of the dolls for concealed treasure. That was a moment!"

I looked around at the plain, unsoftened room, the bare kitchen beyond.

"Do you stay in rooms, or do you usually take an apartment like this?"

Mrs. Podrecca's face lighted and her Irish eyes glowed. "I always take a place where I can make a home and cook a meal for my husband." She looked around despairingly. "I've had no time yet, but when I'm more settled, I can make it cozy and comfortable."

"You have your own home in Italy?" I ventured, sensing behind this woman's courage and devotion a feminine yearning. She shook her blonde head with a sigh.

"No, I had to give that up. But I long for a home!" Her voice rose and warmed. "I could be satisfied anywhere, just with a little home of my own. I hope"—she smiled wistfully—"it may be in America."

The Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass.

Top left—This picture gives you a glimpse of Mrs. Parker's factory in Wakefield, Mass. The girl at the right is measuring and weaving wood, and Mrs. Parker herself is overseeing the work. Oval—Mrs. Parker is wearing and examining some of the jewelry which is made from her woven wood. Left—This handbag is also made of the woven wood.

Mrs. Parker's Hobby Grows Into a Factory

By Emily Seaber Parcher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three years ago Mrs. Gordon Parker was "just another housewife," like you and me, washing, cleaning, cooking for five small children. Yet to her, daily living was more than a round of unwashed dishes and mending. It was something to be figured out so that she could have time to experiment in her cellar on her interesting and unusual hobby.

The experiments took the form of impregnating wood with various plastics to make it more durable and waterproof. Her husband, who was then in the lumber business, had long had a dream of waterproofing wood. He had talked over the possibilities with his wife and gradually they had worked out a scheme of treating wood with different resins, then subjecting it to tremendous pressure, thus fusing the resin with the wood and giving it not only an attractive finish, but a finish that would wear almost indefinitely.

Three years ago when the Parker children came home from school and no mother was in sight, they invariably knew where to find her—in the cellar, painting her wood with the funny gelatinous substances, or the powders, that she was forever playing with. As time went on they grew excited over talk of a factory.

Now a Fact

Now the factory is a fact; a high-ceilinged, roomy building in Wakefield, Massachusetts, that gets so much sunshine, through its big arched windows, that to work there is almost like working out of doors.

Mary Parker spends most of her time at the factory now. The five children are older; old enough, she says, to look after themselves. They are responsible, reliable youngsters, intensely interested in the family "project," and understanding a little more of what Mother was trying to do in her spare moments at home.

Mrs. Parker and her husband are now manufacturers of products made out of what is known as "laminated woven veneer." Already they have fifteen women weaving strips of wood, cut paper thin and treated with resin. Five to twenty-five minutes under tremendous heat and pressure makes the resin fuse with the wood. This forms a solid or pliable wood veneer that can be used for many of the things Mrs. Parker first dreamed about. Real mahogany table tops, for instance, scratch-proof. The surface is strong and hard, yet finished with the sheen of hand-rubbed wood.

The Parker girls wear bracelets and necklaces made of woven wood. Sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? But you ought to see them. There are compacts, too, and larger items such as table tops, boxes, screens, chests, lamp shades, picture frames, brush and mirror backs, bridge table covers, and exquisite airline luggage bound with leather.

This didn't come about all in a day, of course. Experiment followed careful experiment. First Mrs. Parker tried treating plain wood with different kinds and thicknesses of resins. Then she tried weaving paper-thin strips of wood cut in various widths to make a more pliable sheet. She took her treated wood (woven and unwoven) to laboratories where it could be pressed between hot plate presses. Sometimes the result was too brittle, sometimes too sticky, or not sufficiently pliable, so she had to try, try, try again.

Companies Eager to Help

"We have had marvelous cooperation, though," she told me. "All the big companies we consulted were eager to help."

She used to talk over her difficulties with the different chemists she met. Their genuine interest gave her courage. She and her husband felt that if these men—men who knew such a lot about chemistry—had faith in what they were trying to do, there must be something there. So she would return home to do more experimenting, using the resin thicker or thinner, pressing it with more heat or less, for a longer or shorter period. Finally it came to the point where Mrs. Parker had to visit different factories to try to sell them the idea of using this new wood treated with thermoplastic.

"There was a time," she recalled, laughing, "when I was spending most of my waking hours in other people's factories, showing them how to make their articles out of our product."

As manufacturers began to take to the idea of using laminated woven veneer, Mr. Parker sold his lumber business to devote all his time to the new business. His wife works right along with him. She is his partner in the factory as well as in the home, and the harmony between them can be felt in their attitude toward each other. He is president and general head of the business, while she has charge of the factory and the experimental work.

'American Women Are Asleep!' Charges Princess Sapieha

By Clarissa Lorenz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"American women must learn to think, and soon!" said the slender, attractive American refugee who sat on the plum-colored sofa of her New York hotel suite.

Like many others who had seen Europe's devastation, Princess Paul Sapieha was baffled by the lethargy of American women. And when a prominent woman's magazine rejected the idea that this American-born Princess write about the need of arousing women to a sense of citizenship, she could not understand how in the face of danger women would want to go on just being entertained and amused.

"When I left Poland," said the former Virgilia Peterson Ross, "I was so glad to think I was coming back to a country where women did things. And then I returned to this blank wall of indifference, over which they had gaily jumped to avoid the dread news of war!"

Everyone who has read "Polish Profile," a record of her flight from a German-bombed Poland, can understand why amusement, to the Princess, seems out of character just now.

Accent on Escape

"The accent is all on escape," she went on, "at least here in New York. Look at the shop windows, all geared up for sport, play and glamor, even before the deluge! While I was in Poland, I felt extremely patriotic about the United States. I was convinced that American women were definitely superior. And indeed they are more personable. They know how to dramatize themselves in clothes and personality, they make a point of charm, and many of them are more gifted at self-expression than European women. I regarded them as more naturally humanitarian and better informed than their sisters abroad. I used to twit my husband and his friends with these opinions. I said that Europe's upper classes constrained and bored me, that they clung to outmoded traditions which paralyzed their programs in the march of time."

For the sort of life Virgilia Peterson Ross married into—semi-feudal Polish society—there was no preparation which democratic America could bestow even upon an intellectual and sophisticated woman. For six years, as the wife of a man who managed his family's vast estate, including villages, factories and timber tracts, the Princess entertained shooting parties, attended boar hunts, partook of a strangely formal Warsaw society, and in the intervals tried to efface centuries of ignorance and superstition by educating the peasants' children in the modern methods of nutrition and hygiene. Such was her life until, in 1939, came the Nazi storm, which turned her romance into a modern version of a "grim" fairy tale.

Would Become Invincible

"If we could develop the self-control and sense of responsibility possessed by those Polish women," the Princess told me earnestly, "and still keep the freedom from prejudice that is our American heritage, we would become the invincible citizens of a civilized world. We would again earn the right to be free! In Poland I got tired of talk about self-sacrifice and helping others; but when the crash came, I could see the lesson in it. Everybody rallied in the emergency. The poor helped the rich; the rich the poor.

"Perhaps we are asleep because we in America live so far away from reality," she suggested. "In Poland, life was primitively real. The bread was baked at home, the wood cut on the premises, everything was tightly connected with the household. But here," she said, and in her eyes was a challenge, "life is remote and secondhand. We don't use our legs, our hands, or our brains. We come back at the end of the day to a string of telephone calls. Our food, clothing, houses are made by strangers. We pass our children along to a group, on the theory that group experiments are better than individual treatment."

Princess Sapieha is a native of New York. After two years at Vassar, she attended the University of Grenoble in France, where she met her husband, then a fellow student. As a newspaper woman she spent 1932 in Vienna, and the following year married Prince Paul Sapieha. After that, except for three brief visits to America, they lived in Poland. While the Prince remained with the Polish army, at the outbreak of the present war, she was forced to flee to her homeland with her two children.

She had seen Hitler making a direct hit on his target. She had seen Poland at the crossroads of history.

"Long ago I had been taught that war was a crime," she continued. "The crime against civilization. But today I am a warmonger," she declared, "not a pacifist. I became a warmonger when I saw the Germans machine-gunning our peasants from airplanes. You have to be willing to die for something, if you are going to be able to live with that sort of thing going on."

"What is your conclusion about American women?" I persisted.

"I believe that they are broad and open-minded," she replied, with a sense of justice and a longing to see their children properly launched for life. But something has gone wrong. The pioneer days are over, and our lives have grown too easy. We no longer understand the full value of discipline. Still," she concluded, "those days are not so far back when women wrestled with the toughest obstacles for the sake of their own lives and those of their children. We can remember them through our grandmothers. And we are just as capable of developing stern characters as are those poor women in Europe, who have lost everything except an unshakable faith in their country."

Weaving as A Pastime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Instead of spending so much time on "that miserable cross-stitch"—as she describes needlepoint—American women would get greater aesthetic satisfaction from art weaving and tapestry-making, says Mme. Hendrica van der Flier, daughter of a former Court Chaplain to Queen Wilhelmina.

Mme. van der Flier, a former instructor at the University of Hawaii and Oregon State College, is now giving an extension course in weaving at the United States Department of Agriculture. She has recently had exhibits of her work at Tucson, Arizona, and at Rockefeller Center, New York.

American women living in the Atlantic States, she thinks, should be especially interested in making coats of arms into tapestries for chair upholsteries or wall hangings. To weave one such chair cover takes Mme. van der Flier, a graduate of the Royal Netherlands Art Weaving and Gobelin School at The Hague, approximately a month of steady work.

At the Southern California Festival of Allied Arts, Mme. van der Flier recently won first prize in tapestries for a Gobelin hanging with 28 shades of color in a single flower. In general she has found women in the American west far more advanced than eastern women in the art of weaving.

The best designs for weaving Mme. van der Flier has found in Guatemala; although Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries have also been rich sources of patterns for her work.

Mary Hornaday

Waffles an Old Dish In Ceylon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Ceylon

When, in recent years, the popular waffle reached England by way of America, it was amusing to read in the English dailies a quite heated controversy as to the origin of this particular dainty. Some insisted that it was of Scottish descent, others were positive that it was an American invention, possibly originating with the negro cooks of the Southern States.

As a matter of fact, Dutch burghers in Ceylon (descendants of Dutch colonists in Ceylon are still known as "burghers," though this term is often loosely misapplied to all Ceylon Eurasians) have been enjoying "wafels" as an almost indispensable item of their diet for 250 years or more. And although nowadays many employ the handier modern waffle iron, ancient "wafel-ijzers" are still used in many homes. The most popular of these moulds the "wafel" into the shape of a fish. The two halves of the mould, made of brass, are manipulated by heavy iron tongs about three feet in length. This is because the cooking had to be done on the primitive raised open hearth, which was still in general use at the opening of the present century, and which has not yet been entirely ousted by gas and electricity or the homelier wood stove.

The Dutch were always adaptable colonists, so it is not surprising to find that in the course of the centuries the Ceylon "wafel" has taken on a tropical guise. It is made with coconut milk instead of cow's milk—that is to say, the liquid obtained by covering freshly grated coconut with boiling water and gently squeezing it when it cools. When strained, the resultant milky liquid is used as the basis of many curries in Ceylon, as well as, for soups and several delicious desserts.

This is the way the Dutch "wafel" is made in Ceylon:

Dutch Wafel

1 pound bread dough
8 egg yolks
Pinch of salt
1 breakfast-cup of coconut milk

Put the dough into a basin, add the salt and the egg yolks, and beat well with the hand for about 20 minutes. Then add the coconut milk by degrees, beating the batter well until it is perfectly smooth. Let stand for about half an hour. Heat the "wafel-ijzer," rub it over with butter, and half-fill it with batter. Close it and place over a clear open fire. When baked on one side, turn the "ijzer" over. Serve hot with wild honey or coconut syrup.

C. E. H.

A Sundae for Monday's Lunch Box!

It is really very easy to introduce variety into the school lunch box. How about a simple dessert like this? Thick chocolate sauce on tapioca pudding makes a delicious sundae for Monday's lunch.

Thrifty Cooks Use Buttermilk in Many Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When fresh buttermilk—thick and creamy—comes priced at five cents a gallon, as we were amazed to find it at a nearby creamery, it well behooves the thrifty cook of the family to experiment with ways of using it to advantage.

There is nothing quite so fine-grained and white as cake made with buttermilk. It keeps moist, and cuts in even pieces without crumbling. Buttermilk dumplings simply can't fail to be light and fluffy, and buttermilk biscuits are a treat on any table.

Buttermilk Dumplings

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons shortening
Buttermilk

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening, and add just enough buttermilk to make a wet dough. Drop into a boiling meat stew, or broth, cover tightly, and cook gently for 15 minutes.

Buttermilk Cake

1 cup butter
2 cups sugar
1 cup buttermilk
3 cups cake flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
½ teaspoon salt
6 beaten egg whites
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon lemon flavoring

Cream butter and sugar. Add buttermilk alternately with sifted dry ingredients. Fold in egg whites, and add flavorings. Bake in three 9-inch layer cake tins, lined with wax paper, in 375° F. oven.

Buttermilk Biscuits

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
4 tablespoons shortening
1 cup buttermilk

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Add buttermilk. Pat out on a floured board, cut with biscuit cutter, and bake about 12 minutes in a 450° F. oven.

Buttermilk Sherbet

2 cups sweet milk
2 cups buttermilk
1½ cups sugar
3 lemons
1 orange

Mix together and freeze.

Buttermilk Frosting

¾ cup buttermilk
¾ cup sugar

Boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Beat until right consistency to spread.

M. R.

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AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Entry List Complete for Veterans of Foreign Wars Carnival at the Garden

Six Special Races Head Classy Card

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The entry list is complete and the stage set for another all-star Veterans of Foreign Wars meet. At about 7:30 tomorrow evening, according to the official schedule, the initial indoor invitation track and field carnival of the New England season will start rolling on Boston Garden boards and it may turn out to be one of the most hotly contested in local history. Meet and world records in all six invitation events will be threatened when the classy field goes into high gear.

So attractive are the special races, it is impossible at this hour to single out one as being the night's headliner. It could be the two-mile, with a three-cornered battle between Greg Rice, Don Lash and Tommy Deckard. It might be the hurdles, with Freddie Wolcott and Ed Dugger carrying on their personal duel. It could be the dash, the 600, the 800 or the mile.

Lash Defending

Lash is the V. F. W. defending champion in the two-mile, but, as usual, this race is wide open. Rice will probably go to the starting line favored, because of his long string of successes indoors last winter and his recent victory in the Sullivan Trophy poll. But Lash is in great shape once more, judging by his recent outdoor triumphs, and may beat his younger rival from South Bend tomorrow night. Deckard, although classed as unpredictable, is always a threat. He finished second a year ago in the V. F. W. special.

A five-man field will start in the mile, with Gene Venzke defending. Gene is also the record holder. There with him on the starting line will be Chuck Fenske, Les MacMitchell, John Munski and Walter Mehl. Anything can happen when a field like this assembles. Munski won the recent Sugar Bowl mile. Glenn Cunningham will be absent tomorrow for the first time in a number of years.

Beetham Back

Charley Beetham is back to defend his crown in the 880-yard race, but he will need to step fast to keep it. His rivals are Campbell Kane, John Borican, James Kehoe, Howard Borck and Joe Zeitler. Kehoe is from the University of Maryland and earned an invitation here by placing in the National Collegiate championship. Zeitler comes up from Manhattan. Borican, an old favorite, will probably give Beetham the most trouble.

Jim Herbert, holder of the world indoor record, is back to protect his 600-yard title. The field in this race also includes Gene Littler of Nebraska, Big Six and Sugar Bowl champ at 440 yards; Johnny Campbell of Fordham, runner-up in the National A. A. U. 400-meters as a freshman; Roy Cochran of Indiana, former A. A. U. 400-meter hurdles titleholder, and Johnny Quigley of Manhattan, former Princeton Invitation and Sugar Bowl 440-yard champion.

Dugger vs. Wolcott

The feature of the shorter events will be the hurdles duel between Ed Dugger, the Tufts streak, and Freddie Wolcott of Rice Institute, Texas. Wolcott is the outdoor A. A. U. hurdles champion and American record holder. Each holds a victory over the other, which makes tomorrow night's meeting the "rubber." However, this race may not be entirely monopolized by Freddie and Ed, with Allan Tolmich, Walter Hall, Ed Smith, Dick Simpson, Don Donahue and Tom Garland also entered.

Fred Vietor is defending his 1940 V. F. W. crown in the 50-yard dash. He is the Williams flash. Tolmich and Wolcott will also compete in this event, which means a busy evening. Frankie Zeimetz of the Boston A. A., Gil Walker of Boston College, Herb Weast of Columbia and Ray Sullivan of Lowell are entered in this event.

* * *

Eight New England A. A. U. championships will also be contested, trials of which are booked for the Garden in the afternoon. They are the dash, hurdles, 1,000, mile, three miles, high jump, pole vault and 600. Among the N. E. championship competitors will be Dick Simpson, former Stanford hurdler and now a graduate student at Harvard, who will represent the B. A. A.

* * *

The N. E. 600 brings together Doug Raymond, Bill Dowd, Gene Brady and Bob Folsom. Don Burnham of Dartmouth is favorite in the 1,000. Harlan Woods and Bill Carroll will be watched in the mile. Leslie Pawson is back to defend his three-mile crown.

* * *

The evening program also includes mile relay races between Williams and New Hampshire varsities; Tufts, Boston College and New Hampshire freshmen; Rhode Island, B. C. and St. John's (Brooklyn) varsities; Brown and Tufts varsities; Marine Corps and Naval Air Force, and Holy Cross, Fordham and New York University varsities. A two-mile relay will bring together Fordham, Manhattan, Rhode Island and B. C.

* * *

Also in the invitation two-mile, along with Rice, Lash and Deckard, will be Ralph Schwartzkopf of Michigan, the former Big Ten champion; Luigi Beccali of New York, the 1932 Olympic metric mile winner, and Bill Atkinson of Tufts, the I. C. 4-A. indoor champion in 1940.

Keeping the Sport Fans Busy

Friday Night
HARVARD & DARTMOUTH CLASH IN HARVARD INDOOR ATHLETIC BUILDING
Friday Night
THE BOSTON OLYMPICS TAKE ON THE BALTIMORE ORIOLES AT THE BOSTON GARDEN
WOW! PLENTY OF ACTION THIS WEEK END
SPORT FAN
Saturday Afternoon
NOW GIT GOIN'
6TH ANNUAL EASTERN SEABOARD RELAYS AT THE BOSTON GARDEN
Sunday Night
YE BOSTON BRUINS TACKLE LES CANADIENS AT THE GARDEN RINK
L. F. VAN ZELM
WATCH DON LASH AND LITTLE GREG RICE FIGHT IT OUT IN THE 2 MILE EVENT
THE BOYS WILL BE REACHING FOR THE CEILING AGAIN IN THE POLE VAULT
THE HIGH STEPPERS WILL HAVE THEIR INNINGS TOO
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS INDOOR TRACK MEET AT THE BOSTON GARDEN SATURDAY NIGHT

By a Staff Artist

Winter Sports

By the Associated Press

New England's ski hills wore a welcome, powdery snow blanket today and, with another light fall predicted, conditions for the week end should be the best of the season.

Not one "poor" report was received from the North Country as practically all slopes and trails had from three to 16 inches of powder over solid or frozen bases. Along with fine surfaces for schussing, a fairly active schedule has been arranged for spectators.

Advanced entries indicate a large field will take part in the sanctioned cross-country and giant slalom on Cannon Mountain tomorrow and Sunday under the sponsorship of the Franconia Ski Club. The langlauf will be run Saturday over a 9-mile course and the slalom, on Sunday, over the entire length of the Cannon Trail. The vertical descent of the slalom run will be 2,000 feet and will be covered in a mile and a half.

New Hampshire University is sending an 18-man team while 10 hickory artists are going up from Harvard. Dartmuoth and Yale also have signified intentions of participating. Bill Shaw of Providence, Ed Bering of Boston, the Broomhall brothers of Rumford, Maine, and John Hunter of the Tumsech Ski Club are among the top-notchers due to perform.

* * *

Other week-end events include: the annual four-event meet between the Lebanon Outing Club and Dartmouth's "B" team, with races probably divided as usual—two at Hanover and two at Lebanon; the get-together of Colby College girls and Dartmouth boys for informal partner races; open downhill for men and women at Ossipee; a sled dog race with 20 teams at Wolfeboro, and the seventh annual snowshoe festival of Le Club Joliette Racquetteur at Berlin.

* * *

Skidoings: Newport, N. H., which claims to have staged the first town winter carnival in 1916, will hold its 25th annual snow festival Jan. 17-19 . . . Newport, too, is making much of sled dog racing . . . it has entered five teams in the New England races at Wolfeboro . . . Retiring Governor George D. Aiken's observation in his address to the Vermont Legislature is a short short story on winter sports: "Vermont is one of the few states that can sell four feet of snow and 20 below zero temperature at a profit" . . . They come in bunches: 300 members of the Edgewood Yacht Club of Providence have arranged to go to Laconia-Gilford ski hills by special train a few weeks hence.

Ten Miles of Pipes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Beneath the surface of the ice in the University of Michigan skating rink lays a series of pipes used in freezing the ice. The total length of these pipes under the ice surface only, is exactly 9.7 miles. Taking into account the elbows at every turn in the pipes the total is well over ten miles.

Fran Claudet Responsible For Folliettes' Precision

If you should see the "Ice Follies of 1941" at the Garden any evening next week and be impressed with the intricate maneuvers of the 24 Ice Folliettes, give credit to a young lady named Fran Claudet.

You will see her yourself later in the show, for in addition to being mainly responsible for the series of figures which have resulted in the ice ballets, Fran is also one of the featured performers. She appears in a new pair number with Osborne Colson.

Detail Work

The large production numbers were worked out in detail by a four-man combination—Eddie and Roy Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, and Miss Claudet. When they had been figured out, it was Miss Claudet's job to put them together.

In San Francisco last summer, she took the girls in groups of six or eight, taught each group the new routines, then put the lines together for the number. It was hard work, and the rehearsals ran a good four hours daily for the 16 weeks the show was in training.

Fran, however, is the boss of the girls only on the ice. She leaves the rest to each girl. Each one has visions of some day being allowed to have a spot of her own and consequently is willing to work hard and rest easily.

Two Reasons

Two of the main reasons why Miss Claudet has had so much success in her role of teacher are—her great patience and her own skating ability. She is a former Canadian figure skating champion and was a member of the Canadian Olympic team at the 1932 Games at Lake Placid. In 1936 she won the gold medal, which is the highest award possible in figure skating. Earlier she held the Canadian pair championship with Chauncey Bangs, and for eight years was senior women's champion of the famous Minto Club.

Seats for the "Ice Follies" are now on sale at both the Boston Garden and the Boston Arena. The show will open next Monday evening and continue through the following Sunday. Evening performances will be given each night, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Al Lopez Signs First Contract With Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10 (AP) — The Pittsburgh Pirates announced today that one of their brightest hopes for 1941—Catcher Al Lopez—was the first member of the team to sign for the coming season. Lopez signed at his home in Tampa, Fla., but the terms were undisclosed.

The Pirates, who openly proclaim their 1941 pennant ambitions, are jubilant over the way the backstop's brainwork turned losing pitchers into winning pitchers last year.

Before Lopez came here from the Boston Bees on June 16, the Bucs won 45 games and lost 28 for a percentage of .349, which left them in seventh place. From then until the end of the race, they won 63 and lost 48 for an average of .568, and wound up in fourth place. The club said the result would have been "even better" if injuries had not kept Lopez on the sidelines part of the time.

Around The Hub

Five basketball games are on tap for the local colleges this week end, with the Harvard-Dartmouth clash at Cambridge tonight looming as the most important. In another game this evening, M. I. T. will play at Brown. Tomorrow night, Northeastern will be the only local quintet playing at home and will be host to the University of Maine. Boston University and Tufts will go to Worcester, the former to meet Clark and the latter to face W. P. I.

* * *

The sports schedule for tomorrow also lists two swimming meets and one hockey game for the local teams. Harvard's natators open their Eastern Intercollegiate League competition by meeting Columbia in New York, while Boston University will open its schedule by meeting Trinity at the University Club pool. In hockey, M. I. T. will play Middlebury at Middlebury.

* * *

Two sets of twins will represent Northeastern in the New England 1,000-yard championship at the Veterans of Foreign Wars track meet at the Garden tomorrow night. The Carrolls of Belmont, Bob and Bill, will be joined by the freshman Terrios, Jack and Larry, of Quincy.

* * *

The Huskies will be represented throughout the whole New England program. Ed Macfarland, Dick Powers, and Freshmen Bill Friary and Joe Concannon will run in the dash, and Macfarland and Powers will also compete in the hurdles. Bob Carroll will also attempt the 600, along with Sam Drevitch, Arnold Saunders, Jack Furrer, Joe Mascianica, John Fitzpatrick and Bill Long. Other Husky competitors will be Joe Sheehan, Ed Parker, Mike Prohodsky, Bill Carpenter, and Jack Campbell.

* * *

Those who follow the rise and fall of professional golfers are keeping a weather eye on the Oakland open which is now under way. The Oakland tournament of last year marked the arrival of Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, as one of the most sensational campaigners any golf tour has ever known. Jimmy proved to be the star of last year's winter circuit, winning four tourneys outright.

* * *

Yale's varsity hockey players were still wondering today about that 5-3 beating administered Wednesday by little Williams. The Elis have been touted as a possible national figure—they split a two-game series with Minnesota, National A. A. U. champions, during the holidays—and an almost certain eastern leader after having defeated Boston College.

* * *

Shorts . . . That Chamber of Commerce dinner to the B. C. football Eagles was a terrific success . . . Charley "Buzz" Harvey has decided to leave Saugus High and take over the grid coaching berth at Nashua (N. H.) High, at a salary increase . . . The Saugus school committee was to have held a special meeting tomorrow evening, to discuss a new contract for Harvey . . . Joe Cronin, the Red Sox manager, has started his spring training . . . He works out almost daily at the University Club and is doing some skating with Tom Daly and Frank Shellenback.

* * *

Bob Quinn was upset by that story, in a local paper, which had Casey Stengel and Johnny Cooney buying into the Bees . . . Casey offered to put fresh cash into the club late least season, but Bob refused to accept . . . Incidentally, Albert Powell is practically out of the picture as a prospective buyer . . . Tommy Harmon says that Northwestern put up the best game against Michigan this fall

Harvard Basketball Five Faces Dartmouth Tonight

The Harvard and Dartmouth basketball teams will open their Eastern Intercollegiate League campaigns in a game at the Indoor Athletic Building, Holyoke Street, Cambridge, tonight at 8:30. The game is expected to be one of the best intercollegiate contests of recent years in Cambridge inasmuch as Dartmouth is seeking its fourth straight league championship and Harvard is undefeated to date.

This game and the Yale-Cornell game at New Haven tonight are the opening 1941 Eastern Intercollegiate League contests.

Dartmouth, coached by Osborne Cowles and captained by the brilliant Gus Broberg, has played seven games to date, defeating University of Vermont twice, Tufts, Fordham, and Rochester, and losing to Toledo and Wayne, which are among the best teams in the fast Ohio competition. Harvard has defeated M. I. T., Brown, Wesleyan, Northeastern, and Army.

Broberg Stars

Dartmouth won the league championship last year with 11 victories and one defeat. The team scored a record total of 577 points or an average of 48 points a game, and sank a record number of 141 fouls. Gus Broberg, who scored 14 points in each of the games against Harvard last year, led the league with a total of 180 points, an average of 15 points a game. This was a new record which bettered his 1939 record of 159 points. He also led the League in individual scoring in 1939.

Harvard's last victory over Dartmouth was a 46-39 decision in 1938. In the 1939 games, Broberg scored 18 and 13 points respectively against Harvard. Dartmouth won the league title in 1939 with 10 victories and two defeats and set a new team scoring record of 553 points with a record total of 224 foul goals. Dartmouth won the title in 1938 with eight victories and four defeats. Broberg has been largely instrumental in leading Dartmouth to its two league titles.

Seven Contests

In seven contests tomorrow, 17 members of the varsity track team will compete in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet at the Boston Garden; the freshman basketball team will play its annual game with Phillips Exeter Academy at the Indoor Athletic Building at 4 o'clock; the freshman hockey team is slated to play Milton Academy at Milton; the varsity swimming team opens its Eastern Intercollegiate League campaign against Columbia at New York; the freshman swimming team competes against Brookline High in the Harvard Pool at 3 o'clock; the freshman wrestling team meets Cranston High School in the Indoor Athletic Building at 2:30 o'clock; and members of the ski team will compete in the Giant Slalom and Cross Country races at the Franconia Ski Club.

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BOSTON MAINE

New Haven Appears to Have Regained Championship Form

By the Associated Press

The New Haven Eagles, once again in sole possession of first place in the Eastern Division of the American Hockey League, seem to have regained the championship form which carried them through nine games without a loss.

That's the impression the 4,555 fans who attended last night's game at Indianapolis received, when they saw the Eagles overcome a two-goal deficit in the last period to earn a 3-3 tie with the Capitals.

When Johnny Maveety gave New Haven its first tally of the night to tie the Caps in the second session, shortly after Bill Jennings had given Indianapolis the lead, it was only the third Eagle goal scored in the last four games. The Caps took the lead again on Jennings second goal minutes later, and, when Herbie Lewis made it 3-1 before the period ended, things looked very sour for the visitors.

The Eagles snapped out of their scoring slump soon after the start of the final session, however, with Vic Myles and Marcel Tremblay beating Goalie Jimmy Franks to send the game into overtime.

Both clubs benefitted by the draw in the standings. Indianapolis moved to within one game of the third place Pittsburgh Hornets in the Western Division, as the Hornets lost to Hershey 4-2 and New Haven broke a tie for the league lead with the Cleveland Barons, Western Division pace setters who were idle.

"Flash" Hollett, playing his first game for the Bears since he was sent down from the National League Boston Bruins, paced the attack against Pittsburgh with two goals. He notched his first before the game was two minutes old, on passes from Mel Hill and Roger Jenkins, and tallied his second before the period was over, again with Jenkins assistance. Bob Kirk and Howard Mackie accounted for Hershey's other markers. Larry Aurie and Lorne Duguid scored for the losers.

The Providence Reds rammed home two first period goals to score a 2-1 victory over the Philadelphia Ramblers.

Eddie Bush, recently acquired from Indianapolis, teamed with George Johnston for the initial tally, while Billy Mosienko connected for the second. Johnny Polich averted a shutout for the Ramblers with an early third period goal.

Reid Wins Opener

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10 (AP)—Edward Reid, young Philadelphia entrant, today defeated Lester Cummings of New York, 1939 champion, in the first round of the 11th annual National Professional singles squash racquets tourney. The score was 16—14, 15—18, 15—7, 15—8.

Cummings, who won the title in 1939 on a default and was seeded No. 4 in this year's competition, represented the Union Club of New York.

Eagles Show Why They Are Leading Loop

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there were any doubts as to why the Washington Eagles are leading the Eastern Amateur Hockey League at present, last night's game at the Garden should have dispelled them. The way they manhandled the Boston Olympics 8-3—the largest total of goals scored on the locals in one game—was ample proof of the visitors' ability.

Surprisingly enough, the Olympics were not too discouraged over the defeat. Even Coach Hago Harrington, who likes losing a game just about as well as he would like losing a week's pay, was not too "down" in the dressing room following the final bell.

"That club is good" he declared, "too good for anything we have right now and too good I guess for anyone else in the league. They are traveling along at a .785 clip, and an average like that wins any pennant." The Olympics are scheduled to meet Baltimore at the Garden tonight.

The Olympics were shorthanded to be sure, being minus their first-string left wing, Danny Sullivan, and Harry Martin at defense. Yet it is exceedingly doubtful if the presence of these two players, or any others that the 'Pics could muster, would have been enough to offset the cleverness of the Eagles.

Led Twice

The Olympics held Washington even for the first period, in fact they held the lead twice in that opening chapter. Cliff Thompson intercepted an Eagle pass in the visitors' end zone and easily beat the surprised Gordon Hemming in goal. The Olympics were shorthanded at the time. Washington equalized, but fell behind again when newcomer Eddie Barry set up Junie Allen. Forty seconds before the end of the period the Eagles equalized again.

During the rest period the boys from the Capital must have come to the conclusion that things were not going their way, for they came back to pump five more goals past the Olympics' Vic Polich, who got so tired of looking behind him that he finally made Linesman Herb Gallagher take the puck out of the net for him. The O's managed to score once in this period, but the W's matched this tally with another just four seconds before the end of the game.

Too Much to Ask

In a way it was unfortunate that the unveiling of two new players had to come when the locals were playing a club of the caliber of the Eagles. While they might have looked better against a team lower in the standing, it took too much out of them to try to match the speed and cleverness of their guests. In fact, it was too much of a job even for the veterans.

As it was, both Eddie Barry and Ray McCarthy could have showed to better advantage. Barry looked like a fairly good prospect for the first period, but then his work fell off. It should be remembered, however, that the former Wellesley High School and Northeastern star is badly out of condition, having played only eight college games in the past two years. Last year he was ruled ineligible after having played six games, while this year he left school after having played two games.

Different League

"I think I would have had a hard time getting adjusted no matter what my condition," Eddie said after the game. "This league surely is different from the collegiate circuit. I thought I had a few tricks—whew, those boys showed me some I hadn't ever even seen before."

Coach Hago Harrington plans on only one change for this evening, when the second-place Baltimore Orioles come to town. This change finds another Junior Olympic being given a chance to try his hand in Senior company, as Art Shaughnessy moves up to team with Gerry Desrosiers and Frank Stubbs on the second line. Mid Belland will sit this game out.

Burns Signs

Briefs: Normie Burns, the Eagles' star center, has signed a contract with the Cleveland Barons of the American Hockey League . . . He practiced with them before the present season opened . . . Burns, who led the Eastern League in scoring over the first third of the schedule, will not go up before next year at least.

The work of Gordon Hemming in the Eagles' goal last night was outstanding . . . All three goals the Olympics got were fully earned . . . Vic Polich for the Olympics, however, had one of his rare off nights, although he was not helped too much by the defense . . . Proof of how well-rounded the Eagle offense is may be seen in the fact that no less than nine of their 13 skaters took part in the scoring . . . The Washington defense is not the best in the league, but it does not have to be with the offense as good as it is . . . The skaters break fast when they get an opportunity, and waste few chances around the enemy's net.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Baltimore
Jeremiah, lw		rw, Wynchnenka
Spain c		c, Picha
Guibord, rw		lw, Coughlin
Anderson, ld		rd, Dill
Thompson, rd		ld, Dyte
Polich, g		g, Ceryance

Boston spares: Barry, Fitzgerald, Allen, Shaughnessy, Desrosiers, Stubbs, Yourkewiez, McCarthy.
Baltimore spares: Riley, Webster, Grigor, Ripley, Vilarelli, Partin, Roach.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 9
Colby 9, Bowdoin 1.

Bruins Play Two Contests On Week End

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is about as difficult to name the players who will play for the Boston Bruins today as it is to predict the outcome of games they enter. After a noon meeting today the trunks were packed in readiness to leave for Montreal tonight where the Bruins tackle Canadiens there Saturday and return for a second game here Sunday.

When the Bruins are not going as Manager Art Ross thinks they should go he seldom hesitates to make changes. His most recent moves, sending Johnny Shewchuk, Flash Hollett and Mel Hill, all major league players, to Hershey, and bringing up four youngsters, Red Hamill, Terry Reardon, Pat McReavy and Gordon Bruce, in the midst of a campaign, is radical to say the least.

Wait for Results

Ceremony has never meant much to the Bruin manager and he has definite ideas regarding how his team should play. When and if certain of his players are not going well in his opinion he gives due warning and then shakes up the personnel. There are those who look at the present move with misgiving, but there have been few times when a Ross team has not been in the running so it is wiser to wait for results.

The coming week-end games will help decide the immediate future of these most recent changes. The so-called "Ko Ko" line from Hershey looked good against Detroit and the departed regulars are doing all right at Hershey. Last night the Bears beat Pittsburgh 4-2 and Flash Hollett scored the first two goals and Mel Hill assisted in one of them. Shewchuk has been a standout since his arrival at Hershey.

Canadiens Won Two

Canadiens have been troublesome to the Bruins. In three games the best Boston has secured has been a one-all tie, the Frenchmen taking the other two games 2-1 here and 3-1 in Montreal. If the present line-up can win a game from the Canadiens either Saturday or Sunday it should go far toward deciding whether the present changes in the Boston team will continue or not.

The Montrealers have three former Bruins in Ray Getliffe, Charley Sands and Jack Portland, a few holdover veterans, and several new players. Dick Irvin, coach, is trying to balance the inexperience with the veterans, but has far to go before rounding out a steady club. At times, and so far in each game against Boston, the Canadiens have looked impressive.

Return Together

This is the first week end of hockey between the two teams. The Bruins will arrive in Montreal tomorrow morning and with daylight saving still in effect there, the game will be over in time for the two teams to take the same train back to Boston that night and they will arrive here Sunday forenoon. It is a hardship, but fair to both.

* * *

The noon meeting is a get-together of the players and Manager Art Ross . . . The Bruin manager has not been out of his home for a week and has a few words to say before they leave . . . He will not accompany the team on the trip, but hopes to attend the Sunday game here . . . Milt Schmidt will not play Saturday, but may be ready to take his center post for the game Sunday.

After the Sunday night affair the Bruins will not appear on home ice until a week from Tuesday . . . They play Thursday night in New York against Rangers, Saturday night in Toronto against the Maple Leafs and Sunday night in Chicago against the Black Hawks . . . The next home game will see Rangers here, Jan. 21.

Fire-Wagon Basketball Proves Popular in the Middle West—Pros at Sequoyah

Illini Adopts the New Style Of Play and Emerges Victor

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Come to the Middle West if you like fire-wagon basketball because that is what the boys are showing out here and are likely to continue the fast-breaking game for the balance of the season. Purdue are specialists in that brand of basketball and last season were the Big Ten champions. Indiana was close behind the Boilermakers and showed a similar fast-breaking game. This year from all indications another of the conference teams has taken to this style of play and as a consequence Illinois, last Monday night, defeated Purdue to the tune of 49 to 34.

At the half Purdue was leading 20 to 15 and were running the Illini ragged. In the second half the tables were turned with Illinois turning to the fast-breaking game and sweeping the smaller boys from Purdue off their feet. A sophomore center who stands 6ft. 5in. had a large share in bringing about the victory. Art Mathisen, the center, has already started the experts picking him as the successor to Bill Hapac, because of his play in the pre-season games. He was the leading scorer in Monday night's game with 15 points. Of course a few games at the beginning of the season are hardly enough to base a sound prediction on, yet it is our belief that young Art will be just as brilliant a star as was Bill Hapac who was the record breaker of last year. Illinois is the host to Indiana this Saturday and if they can win over the Hoosiers they will have taken the two toughest opponents into camp.

Surprise Finishes

The two other games played in the Conference on opening night had surprise finishes. At the half Minnesota lead Wisconsin by only two points, but in the second period they scored 23 points while holding the Badgers to 8 points made on free throws. Gene Englund of Wisconsin who held third position in the individual scoring last year in the conference was held to just four points during the entire evening. The close guarding of this one player was responsible for Minnesota winning more than any other thing.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan was leading the Buckeyes 21 to 20 at the half but a second-half spurt put Ohio ahead to win 49 to 39 through the individual brilliance of Center Jack McLain, who scored 12 points. This was not expected since Michigan had been rated above the Ohio team from the pre-season record. Princeton University came out here during the holidays and played nearly every team in the Big Ten. It was their opinion that the Wolverines were the best team they played. Which only goes to prove that Michigan is living up to a prediction that they will be an in-and-outer, playing some great games and then losing where least expected.

The record of Iowa in its early games indicates they may be the surprise of the league. They have been playing a mighty fine brand of basketball and have not lost a game so far this season. Northwestern will be another team that will do the unexpected on occasions when they are hot, but will not be consistent enough to be up with the leaders. Even Chicago has an improved squad this season which would lead to the conclusion that the Big Ten will see some of the best basketball it has been their pleasure to look upon in a number of seasons.

Big Six Race

In the Big Six basketball race Oklahoma and Kansas have been so busy claiming each other is the team to win the league race that we are inclined to believe there must be some truth in what they say. In which case we know the season winner almost before the season has started for these two met Wednesday with Oklahoma winning. Looking at the record of the non-Conference games we believe a place very near the top will have to be conceded to Iowa State for they appear to have an excellent team.

We just can't seem to get away from football and here is an item that brings them back for a little further attention before we write finis to this season. The professionals showed an attendance gain of 2½ per cent for the league for a 10-year consecutive gain record. The Chicago Bears were the leading money earners as a final proof that George Halas had the best team in the league, if you need such proof after that game in Washington and the other one where they played and defeated the league all-Star team out on the Pacific Coast.

In the National Polo League opener here in Chicago the Evanston team defeated the 124th Field Artillery team 20 to 14 in a contest that was said to be the first indoor polo match to be played as a six chukker match. Only high goal players were permitted in the match. —E. F.

Big Ten Basketball Standing

	W	L	Pct
Illinois	1	0	1.000
Ohio State	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	1.000
Michigan	0	1	.000
Purdue	0	1	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	0	.000
Indiana	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	0	.000
Northwestern	0	0	.000

Games Jan. 11

Indiana at Illinois.
Iowa at Wisconsin.
Michigan at Purdue.
Northwestern at Ohio State.

Games Jan. 13

Chicago at Ohio State.
Michigan at Illinois.
Northwestern at Indiana.
Iowa at Minnesota.
Purdue at Wisconsin.

Leading Scorers

	G	FG	FT	FTM	PF	TP
Richmond, Ill.	1	5	4	1	3	14
Sprowl, Pur	1	6	2	2	3	14
McLain, OSU	1	4	6	0	4	14
Mathieson, Ill	1	4	5	3	3	13
Brogan, Mich	1	5	3	2	1	13
Fisher, OSU	1	6	1	0	4	13
Mandler, Mich	1	5	2	2	3	12
Thune, Minn	1	4	3	0	0	11
Drish, Ill.	1	4	3	2	2	11

Pre-Conference Results

	W	L	Pct	Pts	Opp.p
Iowa	7	0	1.000	321	220
Indiana	7	1	.875	382	299
Purdue	6	1	.857	283	202
Northwestern	4	1	.800	194	151
Illinois	5	2	.714	302	259
Wisconsin	5	2	.714	283	242
Michigan	4	2	.666	242	162
Chicago	4	2	.666	217	210
Minnesota	4	4	.500	343	290
Ohio State	2	4	.333	265	271
	48	19	.719	2788	2330

Brooklyn Books Fifty Contests On Spring Tour

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—The Dodgers, always bent on outdoing everybody else in baseball, have laid out the biggest spring training program of any major league club this year—50 games.

The entire Brooklyn squad will report to Manager Leo Durocher at Havana Feb. 15 for a month's training in Cuba, then will divide into two groups to play two games a day on 11 days. During this time, one team will tour Texas and Louisiana; the other will play in Florida and Georgia.

In announcing the schedule, the Dodgers said they wouldn't be surprised if their attendance for the pre-season competition amounted to a quarter of a million fans.

While in Cuba, the Dodgers will play exhibitions with the New York Giants and the Cleveland Indians, as well as a team of Cuban all-stars. Major league opponents after the club returns to this country will include the St. Louis Cardinals, Cincinnati Reds, Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox. The schedule for main squad:

Feb. 28, Giants at Havana.
March 1, 2, Giants at Havana; 7, 8, 9, Cleveland at Havana; 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, All-Stars at Havana; 17, Yankees at St. Petersburg, Fla.; 18, Cardinals at Clearwater, Fla.; 19, Giants at Clearwater, Fla.; 20, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 21, Yankees at Clearwater; 22, Red Sox at Clearwater; 23, Cincinnati at Tampa, Fla.; 24 Cincinnati at Clearwater; 25, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 26, Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 28, Port Arthur at Port Arthur, Texas; 29, Houston at Houston, Texas; 30, Dallas at Dallas, Texas; 31, Dallas at Longview, Texas.
April 1, Shreveport at Shreveport, La.; 2, Forth Worth at Fort Worth Texas; 3, Dallas at Waco, Texas; 4, Houston at Galveston, Texas; 5, Alexandria at Alexandria, La.; 6, New Orleans at New Orleans, La.; 7, Yankees at Atlanta, Ga.; 8, Yankees at site to be selected; 9, Yankees at Baltimore, Md.; 10, Yankees at Wilmington, Del.; 11, 12, 13, Yankees at Brooklyn.
Squad No. 2—March 15, 16, Giants at Miami, Fla.; 27, Detroit at Lakeland; 28, Detroit at Clearwater; 29, 30, Detroit at Clearwater.
April 1, Tallahasse at Tallahasse, Fla.; 2, Valdosta at Valdosta, Ga.; 3, Waycross at Waycross, Ga.; 4, Albany at Albany, Ga.; 5, Columbus at Columbus, Ga.; 6, Macon at Macon, Ga.

Tulane's 1941 Dates

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A 1941 Tulane football schedule of 10 games, seven of them in New Orleans, has been announced here by Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, athletic director. Ole Miss is back on the schedule.

The season opens Sept. 27 and ends Nov. 29, with out of town games at Houston, Nashville, and New York. One game, a breather, is tentative. Tulane opens with Boston College and closes with the traditional Louisiana State game.

The schedule:

Sept. 27—Boston College at New Orleans; Oct. 4—Auburn at New Orleans; Oct. 11—Rice at Houston; Oct. 18—North Carolina at New Orleans; Oct. 25—Ole Miss at New Orleans; Nov. 1—Vanderbilt at Nashville; Nov. 8—Alabama at New Orleans; Nov. 15—New York University at New York; Nov. 22—Louisiana Normal at New Orleans (tentative); Nov. 29—L. S. U. at New Orleans.

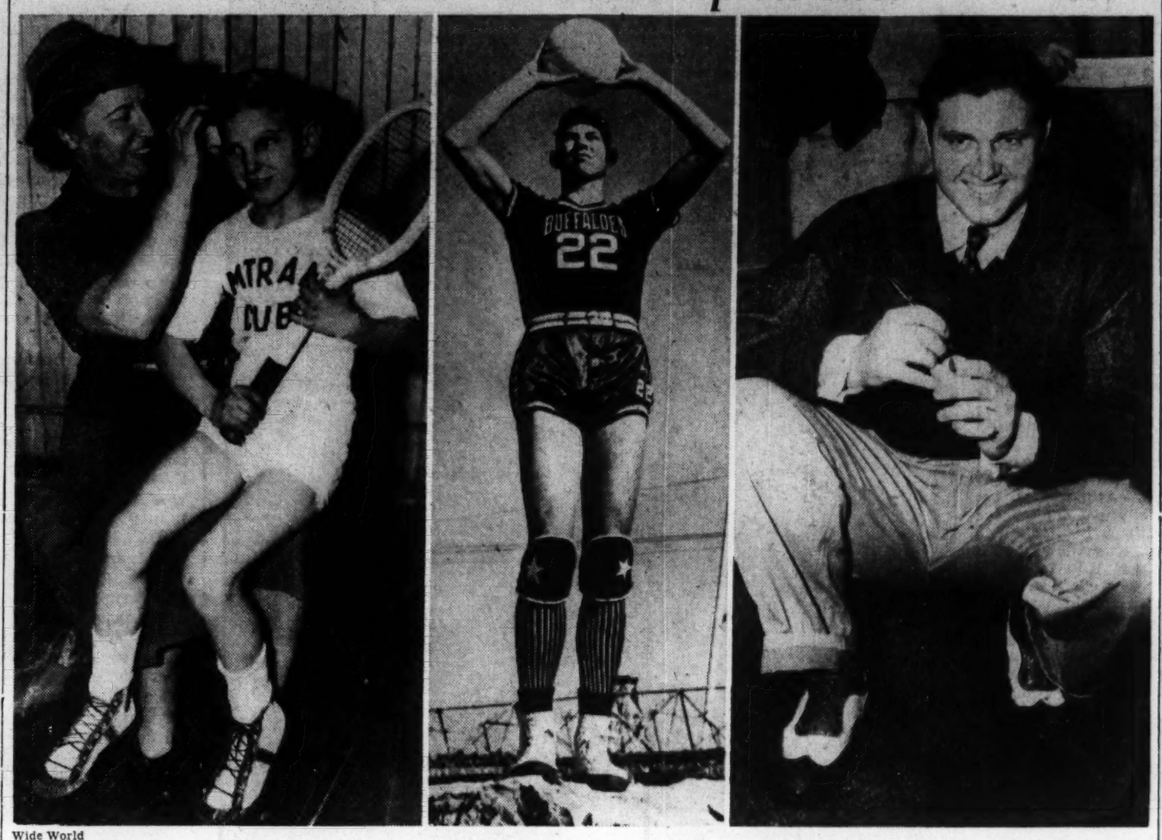
College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 9

Centenary 44, Louisiana Tech 37.
Kentucky 48, Xavier 43.
Franklin-Marshall 48, Bucknell 36.
Whitman 36, Gonzaga 34.
St. Olaf 30, Carleton 26.
Bridgewater 53, Virginia Medical 32.
William and Mary 43, Virginia M. I. 35.
Elizabethtown 56, Juanita 29.
Union (Ky.) 45, Milligan 33.
Amherst 45, American International 31.
Denison 44, Hobart 28.
Rio Grande (O.) 61, Pikesville 60.
Wooster 40, John Carroll 24.
Bloomsburg Tea. 55, Shippensburg 27.
Western Illinois Tea. 52, Iowa Tea. 50.
Penn (Ia.) 55, Western Union 32.
Stetson 46, Maine (Fla.) 29.
Rhode Island State 92, Maine 52.
Ithaca 49, Becker 38.
Kirksville (Mo.) Tea. 46 Mo. Mines 29.
Southern Illinois Normal 43, Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Tea. 31.
Geneva 56, Grove City 41.
Phillips 43, Oklahoma City 28.
Moorhead (Minn.) Tea. 40, Wahpeton Science 31.
Concordia 45, Augsburg 33.
East Carolina Tea. 62, Atlantic Christian 27.
Presbyterian 40, Charleston 35.
John Marshall 43, Savage 37.
Delaware 42, American University 37.
East Stroudsburg Tea. 53, West Chester Tea. 38.
Youngstown 62, De Sales 50.
Findlay 52, Adrian 32.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 40, Cleary 33.
Hope 62, Hillsdale 32.
Detroit Tech 44, Grand Rapids 33.
Monmouth 47, Sterling (Kas.) 35.
Ottawa (Kas.) 41, Bethel 19.
Northwestern (Okla.) State 38, Southwestern (Okla.) State 29.
Millsaps 56, Southwestern (Tenn.) 29.
Depauw 41, Ball State 36.
Indiana Cent. 53, Eastern Illinois Tea. 40.
Huntington 41, Griffin 34.
Mayville (N. D.) T. 51, Ellendale Normal 49.
Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 32, Rockhurst 23.
Kansas Wesleyan 98, College of Emporia 25.
Montana Mines 30, Carroll College (Mont.) 26.
Lorad 42, Central 25.
Upper Iowa 49, Wartburg 27.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Camden, N. J.—Youngest player in the recent national junior and boys' indoor tennis tournament was John Koliba, shown above having his hair combed by Jean Hoxie, his professional coach. Johnny, who comes from Hamtramck, Mich., is 9½ years old, and is 3.5 feet tall. He weighs 48 pounds. He uses an 11½-ounce racket and executes his strokes correctly and with astonishing power for one so young. Center: Canyon, Texas—Claimant to the title of tallest basketball player is Charles Halbert, center of the West Texas State College. He is 6ft. 10in. tall. Average height of the starting line-up of this Texas team, which calls itself "the tallest basketball team in the world," is 6ft. 6¼in. Average height for the 13-man squad is 6ft. 3¾in. Right: Santa Monica, Calif.—John Bulla of Chicago autographing his winning golf ball after finishing with a 69 to win first money in the 16th annual Los Angeles Open golf tournament on the Riviera Country Club course on Jan. 6. His total was 281, three strokes under par over the 7,000-yard course.

Maple Leafs Add to Lead In Standing

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	16	7	1	70	49	33
Detroit	12	6	7	61	47	31
Boston	8	7	7	74	55	23
Chicago	9	10	5	54	60	23
Rangers	8	12	5	67	67	21
Montreal	8	13	3	53	67	19
Americans	6	12	6	45	79	18

Results Jan. 9

Toronto 3, Rangers 2, overtime.
Detroit 3, Americans 3, tie.
Chicago 3, Montreal 1 (overtime).

By the Associated Press

Once more the Toronto Maple Leafs have turned back in thrilling fashion a threat to their leadership of the National Hockey League.

Only three seconds of overtime play remained in the Toronto rink last night and 10,556 fans were moving toward the exits when big Syl Apps of the Leafs swooped down the right side and spanked in the goal that beat the New York Rangers, 3 to 2.

It happened so quickly that Goalie Davie Kerr never saw the waist-high shot until it hit the net. The hilarious crowd littered the ice with programs, realizing that the victory had placed the Leafs out of immediate danger of being passed by the Detroit Red Wings.

Squander Lead

They probably would have been even happier if they had known that the Red Wings at approximately the same time were squandering a 3-to-1 lead over the Americans in Madison Square Garden and winding up with a 3-3 tie. As a result, Toronto stretched its margin over the Wings to two points.

The game at Toronto was the first game played in the National League this season without a penalty, and the game came as something of a surprise to other points in the circuit, which didn't even know it was going on until the score came in. Originally scheduled for March 13, it was moved forward because of an ice carnival due on that date.

Triumphant Cost

The triumph cost the Leafs the services of winger Hank Goldup, who suffered a fractured hip when he crashed into his own goal post in the heated third period.

Though Detroit lost ground on the night, the Wings at least stretched their string of unbeaten games to seven. It looked like victory when they took their 3-1 lead on two second-period goals by Augie Herchenratter and Syd Howe, but the Americans rallied to tie it in the third on shots by Norman Larson and Buzz Boll, and they battled scorelessly through the overtime.

By beating Montreal 3 to 1 in overtime in last night's third contest, the Chicago Black Hawks climbed into a tie with Boston for third place in the league standing. The Canadiens left their net unprotected late in the game in a desperate but futile effort to score.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 9

National League

Toronto 3, New York Rangers 2 (overtime).
Detroit 3, New York Americans 3 (tie).
Chicago 3, Montreal 1 (overtime).

American League

Indianapolis 3, New Haven 3 (tie).
Providence 2, Philadelphia 1.
Hershey 4, Pittsburgh 2

American Association

Tulsa 2, Omaha 1.
St. Louis 3, St. Paul 1.
No games tonight.

McKechnie Likes Pearson

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10 (AP)—Word came through today from Wilkinsburg, Pa., that Deacon Bill McKechnie has been thinking more about what Monte Pearson is going to do for the world champion Cincinnati Reds this year than about the suggestion that it's time for the Reds to move over.

The Deacon is holding the fort at his home there until it's time to pack up for the pre-season festivities in Tampa, Fla. Frank Grayson, Cincinnati baseball writer, telephoned the Deacon to find out what had happened during all these weeks.

He found McKechnie enthusiastic and the subject was Monte Pearson, ex-New York Yankee, who held the Reds to two hits in a 1939 World Series game and is now a Red.

"I know that Pearson is going to be a great help to us," McKechnie told Grayson and the Times-Star. "His attitude when I talked with him by telephone revealed that he was overjoyed at the chance to join the Reds and that he was physically fit to carry his part. He still is young and his record is about the best testimonial to his pitching ability.

"Changes of scenery occasionally help a ball player to a surprising degree and it's going to work that way in Pearson's case. You can be sure he's going to help us. I'm heap glad we landed him."

That is from an authoritative source. The Deacon's record shows him to be a pretty good judge.

McNeill and Riggs Advance at Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, national singles champion, and Bobby Riggs of Chicago, former national champion, headed into the quarter-finals of the annual Dixie tennis tournament today and were rated favorites to meet for the title.

Riggs meets Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., who eliminated Gardner Larned of Chicago, 6—1, 6—2, yesterday, while McNeill goes against Hal Surface of Kansas City.

McNeill reached the bracket of eight by defeating Vincent Paul of New York, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, while Surface advanced by beating Norman Brooks of Oakland, Calif., 6—0, 6—2.

Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., America's third ranking player, meets Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., unranked nationally last year. Kovacs defeated Dick McKee of Miami, 6—3, 6—2, to reach the quarter-finals while Sabin advanced with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, Ga.

Defending champion Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta is matched with Edward Alloo of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., in the other quarter-final. Alloo scored an upset 6—3, 9—7 victory over John Kramer of Los Angeles yesterday, while Grant moved ahead with a 6—3, 6—4, win over Ed Amark of Rollins College.

Training to Be Pilots

Three Iowa State College athletes are included in advanced pilot training classes under Civil Aeronautics Authority supervision. Martin Boswell of Roswell, N. Mex., 1939 Cyclone football captain, and Don Griswold of Clarinda, Iowa, senior halfback of the past season, are listed. Gale Snell of Mason City, Iowa, baseball infielder, is also enrolled.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Washington	19	6	3	130	87	41
Baltimore	16	8	5	103	83	37
Atlantic City	13	12	3	111	110	29
Boston	11	15	2	89	104	24
New York	11	21	0	106	139	22
River Vale	10	18	1	98	114	21

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Baltimore	7	1	1	40	23	15
Washington	5	2	1	39	26	11
Boston	4	3	1	26	29	9
Atlantic City	4	4	0	31	29	8
New York	3	5	0	26	34	6
River Vale	3	6	1	37	38	6

Result Jan. 9

Washington 8, Boston 3.

James A. Farley Expects Yankee Purchase Soon

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—James A. Farley left for a South American business trip yesterday with the statement he expects to be the new owner of the New York baseball Yankees by the time he gets back on March 10.

"I'll be terribly disappointed if the contract isn't signed before I return," he said as his ship, the Coamo, left its East River pier.

The former Postmaster General insisted he was making the trip, which will take him to Puerto Rico, Haiti, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, and to Valparaiso, Buenos Aires and several other spots in South America, purely for business, and not as a representative of President Roosevelt.

"And there is no significance to the fact that I will miss the President's inaugural for his third term. Business will prevent my being there, and I only wish I could make it."

Farley appeared optimistic about purchase of the vast Yankee baseball empire, a deal of about $4,000,000, which has been in the off-again, on-again stage for months.

"Unless something unforeseen comes up—something with which I am not now familiar," he pointed out, "I have every reason to believe the deal will be successfully consummated. When I say I expect the purchase to be made before I return, I mean I hope the contracts will be signed by then and the down payment made. After that, there is necessarily some lengthy amount of investigation to go through before the entire transaction is completed. While I am gone, I have left everything in the hands of my attorneys, Basil O'Conner and John Farber. They have my power of attorney in this deal."

Farley's name first came up as a purchaser of the Yanks—which includes the club's "Double-A" league farms in Newark and Kansas City—nearly a year ago. The chief point in the deal has been the down payment the Yanks are demanding—about $1,500,000.

Inter-American Tennis

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Inter-American tennis competition as a substitute for the war-interrupted Davis Cup matches is advocated by Elwood Cooke, member of a United States troupe just back from a three-month swing to South American courts.

Cooke said he found tennis on the upgrade south of the equator and that the United States players encountered unexpectedly stiff competition in making a clean sweep of the four tournaments.

South American players, he declared, "rank right up with the second ten in this country."

Mrs. Cooke, the former Sarah Palfrey, who accompanied her husband on the tour to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, observed "There aren't many good women players now, but that's because they haven't been in sports long."

Sugar Bowl Ticket Bids In Too Early

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10 (AP)—The cleatprints of Charlie O'Rourke of Boston College are still fresh on the Sugar Bowl greensward but requests for tickets to the next New Year's Day game—355 days away—already are pouring in.

"There are hundreds of them here," said President A. N. Goldberg of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association as he fumbled through a pile of correspondence on his desk.

Want 400

"This fellow wants eight, four behind the other four. Here's one for 400. This one wants the same box he had this year."

Goldberg explained no requests could be filled for perhaps several months, until allocations are worked out for invited teams, for bondholders and for guarantors who put up cash to assure the Sugar Bowl success at its birth.

"If we announced we could take reservations," he said, "we could sell 25,000 to 30,000 in two weeks—more than the total attendance at the first game in 1935."

The Sugar Bowl prexy said the flood of requests was due largely to increasing demand by national business organizations which are offering trips to the game as rewards to outstanding distributors and employees.

He estimated 40 per cent of those at the last tilt came from points more than 100 miles away.

No Comment on Additions

He declined any comment on possible additions to seating capacity of Tulane Stadium, where the Boston College-Tennessee fracas drew 72,181 fans.

This point is being hotly argued locally. One side points to the early sell-outs and thousands of requests refused the past two years and claims 100,000 seats could be disposed of easily.

The opposition points to indebtedness of more than $550,000 remaining from past stadium enlargements, and claims the only feasible additions now would be in the end zones where revenues would be low and costs just as high.

West Point Dates

WEST POINT, N. Y. — Four of Army's eleven winter sports teams—hockey, swimming, wrestling and rifle—will swing into action on Jan. 11, according to schedules released by Lt. Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics.

The rinkmen will open their 11-game schedule against Lehigh, while New York University will supply the opposition in the rifle match. Cornell University's swimmers and wrestlers will compete in the other opening day engagements, all of which will be held at West Point.

The schedules:

Hockey

Jan. 11, Lehigh; 18, Cornell; 25, Boston College; 29, Princeton; Feb. 1, Union; 8, Williams; 12, Hamilton; 15, Boston University; 21, Middlebury; 26, Harvard at Cambridge; 27, Dartmouth at Hanover.

Swimming

Jan. 11, Cornell; 18, Amherst; 25, Springfield; Feb. 1, Yale at New Haven; 8, Columbia; 12, Williams; 15, Princeton at Princeton; 22, Brown at Providence; March 1, Navy.

Wrestling

Jan. 11, Cornell University; 18, Lafayette; 25, Yale; Feb. 1, Syracuse at Syracuse; 8, Penn.; 15, Cornell College; 21, Columbia; March 1, Penn State College; 8, Intercollegiates at New York.

Rifle

Jan. 11, New York University; Feb. 8, The Citadel; 15, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 22, Georgetown; March 1, Navy at Annapolis; 15, Lehigh.

Lloyd Mangrum Takes Lead In Oakland Open With 67

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Paced by Lloyd Mangrum, a little fellow with an impressive golfing punch, the country's leading linksmen took a fresh grip on their clubs today for a second-round whirl with par and each other in the $5,000 Oakland 72-hole open tournament.

Mangrum, a professional at Oak Park, Ill., who can fire as hot a round as his neighbor when he's on his game, whacked a nifty 67, three under par on the Sequoyah course, in his opening effort. It was good enough to lead a field of more than 200 which included present and past national champions and the cream of the crop among those who play for pay.

Six Shade Par

A disconcerting wind and rain-soaked course added to the woes of the players in the opening round, but six, including Mangrum, shaded par figures of 35-35—70.

They were Harold McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., and E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, of Little Rock, Ark., tied at 68, and three 69-shooters, Jimmy Demaret, of Houston, Texas, defending tournament champion, Jimmy Thomson, of Chicopee, Mass., and Mike Demassey, of San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Nine Tie at 70

Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., boomer, and Willie Goggin, husky San Franciscan, who recently moved his golfing ability to Miami, Fla., were among nine who tied with a par-70 first round.

Well up in the running with 71's were veteran Harry Cooper, Chicopee, Mass., and Vic Ghezzi, of Deal, N. J. Marvin "Bud" Ward, former national amateur title holder, led the Simon-pures with a 71.

The field was reduced to 113 pros and 26 amateurs for the second round.

Nelson Trails

Denny Shute, former P. G. A. kingpin, was firmly established with a first round 72, through a pair of 36's, but the present champion of the professionals' own private tournament, Byron Nelson, was trailing with the 74-stroke men.

The current United States open title holder, Lawson Little, had a first-round 73, as did a former champion, Olin Dutra, but Ralph Guldahl, twice winner, appeared out of it with a 77.

Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., shot a 72. Ed Dudley of Philadelphia started off with 73, while little Ben Hogan, leading pro of 1940, Horton Smith of Oak Park, and John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., each had a 74.

One of the notable blow-ups was that of John Bulla, of Chicago, who won the $10,000 Los Angeles open last Monday. He shot a first round 76.

Larry French Signs

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have announced that Larry French, veteran southpaw pitcher, and two rookies signed their 1941 contracts.

The rookies are Leonard Merullo, shortstop with Tulsa last season, and Charles George, catcher, purchased from Nashville, Tenn.

The Cubs now have six of their 1941 squad signed up.

1940 Oklahoma Aggie Team Records

Varsity

Sport	G	W	L	T	Pct.
Wrestling	10	10	0	0	1.000
Basketball	29	26	3	0	.896
Tennis	12	9	3	0	.750
Baseball	19	14	5	0	.736
Swimming	3	2	1	0	.666
Football	10	6	3	1	.600
Track	4	2	2	0	.500
Golf	6	1	5	0	.166
Cross-Country	2	0	2	0	.000
	95	70	24	1	.737

Freshman

Sport	G	W	L	T	Pct.
Track	2	2	0	0	1.000
Basketball	8	5	3	0	.625
Football	4	0	4	0	.000
	14	7	7	0	.500

Hoppe Retires; Jake Schaefer Concedes Match

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Willie Hoppe is still the king of three-cushion billiards.

Hoppe had almost completed his conquest of Challenger Jake Schaefer of Cleveland last night when he was forced to retire, bringing the title match to an abrupt conclusion.

Hoppe's 480-point match with Schaefer was in the 22nd inning of the final block of 60 points last night when he finally whispered to Referee Charles McElligott that he could not proceed. At this point Schaefer was leading, 35 to 9, in the block, but Hoppe still had a cumulative margin of 429 to 380, for the entire contest which started Monday.

As soon as Hoppe was assisted from the tournament scene, Schaefer announced that he wanted no part of the title under such circumstances.

"Hoppe is still the champion," said Jake. "He had a big lead. I wouldn't want the title under those conditions."

Hoppe was in rare form Monday and Tuesday building up a lead of more than 100 points on his long-time rival in the first half of the match.

These two veteran opponents and 16 other three-cushion stars were scheduled to begin competition next Monday in a month-long round-robin tournament for Hoppe's title. There apparently now is little chance of Hoppe participating in this event unless a postponement is arranged

Hoppe has been winning billiards titles since 1906, when he defeated Maurice Vignaux, French champion, for the world's 18.1 balkline title. He was 19 then. He went on from there to win all the game's major titles, reaching his peak as a three-cushion expert only in the last decade.

Tolmich vs. O'Connor

NEW YORK (AP)—Allan Tolmich of Detroit and Larry O'Connor of Canada will renew their hurdling duel at the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 1.

O'Connor defeated Tolmich only once last winter—in the Prout Memorial meet at Boston—but only inches separated them as Tolmich won in the Boston A. A., New York A. C., National A. A. U. championships and the New York Knights of Columbus meets.

Golf in New Guinea

PORT MORESBY, Papua (AAP) — Youngsters of this Southern section of the British part of New Guinea are showing a liking for the old Scottish game of golf.

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The Home Forum

While the Whole World Waits

TWO DAYS after Christmas. The wreaths are a bit dusty and bedraggled now, but the ribbons and the holly are still glistening red and polished. People on the Merchants Limited seem listless. Perhaps they have played and laughed too much, so that the relaxation on that train is complete. One man sleeps noisily through both the journey and the pauses at stations; an elderly woman knits as if with an eye to all the little children huddled underground in England; a young girl consults her wristwatch, obviously a holiday gift; a Yale student—oh, how enviable a young man—reads, absorbingly, "Moby Dick" for the first time. The Connecticut fields are brown and dry, the little streams and the wide bays touched with the pale, clear blue of a winter sky. The world seems waiting, watching, resting, during the week between Christmas and the New Year.

* * *

At least, so it is on the train, and in the streets of New York as well. In the shops, the shelves are half-filled. A salesgirl yawns politely behind her hand. Another is evidently taking count of stock, for before her loom mountains of boxes in tottering piles. "A smart hat? A winter hat?" Another saleswoman shrugs her shoulders. "Well, we have a few. I don't know whether they would interest you." Except for ourselves, the department is deserted. Everywhere employees are setting things to rights, tidying, sorting, polishing. Outside it is raining. Not many people are in Fifth Avenue—not in comparison with last week. Yes, a palpable pause comes immediately after Christmas.

In the restaurants, too, it is much the same. Not many patrons and those are unexcited, thoughtful. We see one small incident, however, which shows verve and revives those ever-living memories of Paris which have become so precious today. Far in the corner sit a man and a girl. She is a little shabbily dressed, but she has a brave red feather stuck aslant her tweed hat. Somehow we know she has seldom been in such a place, not with such rose damask hangings, not with such lavish food. And now one of the head-waiters pulls in her direction a little table which rolls unobtrusively, without any jarring of the bottles and the dishes covered with those nickel covers which reflect the light from the chandeliers. Everything is arranged on that table, then rearranged in reverse order. A chafing-dish is brought and placed precisely so. There are three waiters watching now, one twirling a napkin unconsciously, another competently appraising each move of the master of ceremonies, a third standing with a little smile on his lips as though remembering—well, other cities, other circumstances.

Now one of them comes nearer and lights the chafing-dish. All eyes are upon it. There are five waiters looking on by this time and the idle girl from the corner where the coats and hats are checked. The visitor in the red feather is half-eager, half-embarrassed. We think she has never eaten Crêpes Suzette before; maybe she has never even heard the name. Presently batter is poured into the chafing-dish. How annoying! A waiter is standing just where he shuts off our view. We cannot be sure which ingredient goes in after which, though we have seen it done often enough in Paris; and we ought to know. There is a tremendous sizzling and spitting of flame. The still growing audience is tense, on tiptoe, thrilled as though a masterpiece were being put on display—as indeed, in a manner of speaking, it is. There are quick flourishes, deft manipulations; the table is moved nearer and, at last, after a final dash of powdered sugar, the girl with the red feather is served. So far as we can detect, she eats quite placidly and without particular relish. Probably she does not realize that she is being treated to a relic of the art, the civilization, belonging to a world which has passed. She does not know that this is the thin breath of Paris, still discernible to those who understand. Her escort watches and smiles. We think he knows.

* * *

On the way out, we comment to the headwaiter. He is voluble at once. Oui, Madame. C'est ça. You have eaten at Foyot's, in Paris, opposite le Sénat? Then you understand. I need not explain. People in New York, they do not greatly care. You would hardly believe how some of the wealthy people, the great hostesses, send their cooks here to learn. Two dollars they will pay each day, two dollars and a half even. The cooks, they come and they look at what we are doing and they listen when we explain. But they go away and they have learned nothing, nothing at all. Why? Because it is not something you can learn, cooking. It is something you feel—something you can perfect with practice, with intuition. How shall I say? Something you do because you must. We assent and say good-night, going on our way to Rockefeller Plaza to see the Christmas tree above which the R. C. A. building just manages to thrust its head through the heavy folds of fog.

* * *

And that tree is an altogether exquisite thing, viewed from the other side of Fifth Avenue. A thing of stained glass, deftly cut, so one might fancy, from out the frame of some window in an Old World cathedral. Not, of course, on closer inspection; but from a little distance, with the setting, the perspective, with all the deep rich colors. A gigantic tree, hung with literally hundreds of balloons. They are huge, they are deep red and blue and green and yellow; they stir a trifle in the breeze, taking on the most delicious slow rhythm. Underneath are the skaters, fleet and eager and unheeding; but above is this vast tree straight out of another world, remote, poised, sophisticated. Wonder, if you enjoy such wonderings, of what those balloons are made and how they are wired and all the rest. We prefer a retreat to one of the side streets, away from the surging people so full of their questions and their explanations. From just here that tree is a dream—something one does not ordinarily find in New York. We go away grateful, then, for this pause between the two holidays which loom so often as milestones; a brief pause when even the bombing planes have retreated from the skies above London. The two holidays are not really milestones at all. But they do offer us a challenge, a poignant opportunity to pause and weigh and meditate, even in the midst of that most modern and most tremendous of cities, New York.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Crystal Storm

Rain and the wind are one with the enchanter, cold,
Who seals the branches now into a crystal net.
This is a silver tree. Along each radiant bough
Moves the returning sun. But those who came to see
The armor split in two, reckon without the three
Who brought this thing to be.
Here in the winter air speaks the prophetic word,
Where branches touch and pass in music we have heard
When winds in April wake thin ornaments of glass!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN: *A Painting by Domenico Veneziano*

THIS PORTRAIT and two other profile portraits by the same artist may be considered the ancestors of the numerous pictures of beautiful women which have been painted since the fifteenth century. Domenico Veneziano (1410-1461) was a Florentine painter of the first generation of great masters. Piero della Francesca was his pupil and he worked as Domenico's assistant in Perugia in 1438.

Domenico's pictures have been attributed to others; to Pollaiuolo, to Piero della Francesca, to Baldovinetti. These names and others, like Castagno, Uccello, and Verrocchio, are bracketed in art histories; for all these painters were significant innovators, often referred to as the "scientific" group. They were prompted to paint from an interest in problems of perspective, in movement and atmosphere. A spirit of inquiry replaced the devotional intensity which motivated Gothic art. An intellectual zest set the Florentine workers in search of difficult problems of technique which they solved with great enthusiasm.

In comparison with a more complex composition, this portrait by Domenico seems primitive. The young lady is set in a fixed way in the foreground; her profile is sharply delineated against the background. The artist has made the most of her lovely cut-velvet costume. The spare lines of contour are decisive, and they seem, somehow, to give a feeling of form as well as outline. The portrait belongs to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Looking Into the Crater of Vesuvius

A LARGE PARTY of us yesterday ascended Vesuvius. . . .

As we wound slowly up the mountain road, the view grew more glorious in beauty. The sun was setting; the surface of the bay sparkled brilliantly; the beautiful city rose gracefully up out of the swelling waters, and her Sorrentine and Mysentine promontories stretched out like graceful arms embracing the eager but fast-fleeing sea. The volcanic islands Capri, Ischia, and Procida were bathed in the golden purple of the sunlight; and far off in the distance, spurs of the Apennines stretched along the dazzling west, whose summits glowed as with living fire; while level clouds were spread on the brilliant horizon, looking like heavenly floors for angels, such as can be seen in the works of the early painters.

The rose and the golden struggled together in the atmosphere. All the local colors of vegetation seemed to have disappeared. In some places the ruddy hue prevailed, making crimson the paler green; while mingling with every shade was a sparkle like delicate golden dust. A landscape painter might have studied there curious effects produced by the light on the various tints of the scenery; but to have given the truthful tone, it would have been necessary for the artist to use gold itself for the highest lights, as did those old painters, Perugino and others, who sometimes gilded their distant trees, and the glorified threads of hair in their saints and singularly lovely Madonnas. . . .

About nightfall we reached the Hermitage, where we supped; then proceeded with guides, torches, and our own servants up the mountain footpaths, in order to approach as near the lava streams and craters as was prudent. The stream of lava that is now coursing through the Atrio del Cavallo—the valley or gorge that lies between Monte Somma and Vesuvius—is the larger of the two which flow down the south side of the mountain. This stream is fed by an immense crater on the northeast. Of course this fiery spring was worth seeing; but we had to mount some eminence, from the top of which we could look over into the crater, and this was no easy task.

The only available heights were heaps or hillocks of old lava, standing on the edge of the crater, and through the bases of which the treacherous flood was beginning to creep. Notwithstanding this, we selected one which looked blacker and therefore safer than the others, and commenced the scramble up.

The surface of the lava hillock was almost as hot and steaming as a covering of wet ashes spread over a coal fire. At every step the lava gave way and crumbled under us, scorching our boots and crisping our gloves, for we had to clamber up on all fours, each one for himself or herself. At last, breathless and trembling, we reached the summit, which we found harder and cooler for our feet than the sides had been, and the view it commanded well repaid us for our labor.

We leaned over and looked down into the crater beneath, whose red-hot fluid came pouring out of the mountain's side like molten iron in a huge puddling furnace:

"So fell the eternal fiery flood, wherewith
The marl glowed underneath."

It was a veritable lake or gulf of fire, and vividly recalled Dante's fearful descriptions in the *Inferno* of the horrible gulfs in the Eighth Circle.—From "ST. MARTIN'S SUMMER," by Anne H. M. Brewster (1866).

Logs on the Hearth

THERE ARE logs on the hearth. Not the neat logs one buys by the dozen, cut and trimmed to equal sizes, full of self-complacency as they tour the streets on the open carts; but the real thing, as rough as the trees themselves, torn from the trunk by high winds or snapped off by early frosts, with the blackened bark still hiding the dry wood and scraps of winter moss or a worn leaf clinging to it tenaciously.

We gathered the logs when the sun was rising. The frost had whitened the grass and traced veins of silver on the fallen leaves; as we moved, this way and that, we left tracks behind us like footprints in snow. Around each trunk the ground was littered with wood, some of it frozen so firmly to the earth that it needed a sharp kick to loosen it. It was as if the trees had shed their wealth purposely, thinking of the hard times ahead, and the need of fires.

The frost had sprinkled the logs, and the sun had caught the frost.

Between the trees the sky was ablaze, the brilliant color heightened by the contrast of the dark boughs that lay across it. The air was like powdered steel, ice-blue and penetrating; we could feel the frost on our faces and fancied we saw it covering our tracks and sifting rime on our heads as we stooped to fill our baskets. Before we reached home, the flames of the sun's rising had faded, and only a fiery ball mounted into the blue sky.

The log fire burned all day. All day the sun we had made rose in a golden glory between the boughs, and the white powder from the charred wood lay like a sheet of frost on the hearth. When night came and the flames sank low, a shooting star went flashing up the chimney.

D. A. L.

Finely Tempered Steel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SKILLFUL BLACKSMITH stood before the hot bed of coals into which were thrust tools which needed sharpening. From time to time he withdrew one of the steel drills, observed the color of the red-hot metal, replaced it in the fire until it glowed to just the whiteness required, and then hammered it on his anvil. Finally he would quench the tool in a tank of water beside him. To give good service the drill must be well-tempered, hard yet not brittle. Experience had taught the skillful smith the degree of heat necessary for the best results. In much the same way the burning experiences of human existence fashion the character of mortals. In spite of the universal desire to escape the purifying flames, the process goes on constantly and continuously. If the lessons of experience are wisely learned, they do not have to be repeated. Otherwise, one harsh test follows another, until it may sometimes seem that the human metal has been impaired beyond all hope of salvage. It is in the hours of despair when nothing but difficulties loom before our thought, that we turn yearningly away from the demands of the physical senses and reach out toward God. And when we do this, we never fail to find that He is close at hand.

Christian Science teaches that the purification of character may become not only an ennobling process, but a joyous and painless one. Too long have mortals accepted the belief that good can be attained only after a severe and painful struggle with some obstinate, resisting evil force. The truth is that God is good, for, as the Scriptures declare, He is Love—incapable of harming His children—and all-powerful in protecting them from harm. Recognizing this great spiritual fact, no one need shrink from any ordeal which he may find himself compelled to face. We can learn, and through Christian Science we can prove, that the purifying activity by which spiritual good unfolds in our lives, is painful only if we resist and oppose it. When we face it meekly and expectantly, it ceases to be a torment or even a punishment, and by it we are gently and effectively molded into more assured ability to receive and use that which is good. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 280): "From Love and from the light and harmony which are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of good can come. All things beautiful and harmless are ideas of Mind. Mind creates and multiplies them, and the product must be mental."

Self-justification may urge us at times to believe that we are the slaves of a temperament which it is beyond our power to change. Perhaps we have believed that our outbursts of ill-temper, bringing unhappiness to those around us and penalties to ourselves, are an inescapable inheritance. Christian Science teaches that man, God's likeness, can inherit nothing which is not beautiful and grand. The mistaken view of man's true nature which has prevented us from accepting this truth is only a delusion of the physical senses. It can be corrected, if we will allow the gentle, tempering process of divine Love to govern our thoughts and guide our deeds. Temperament is not the master of man, for man's Mind is God, and God is changelessly good.

God's plan of redemption reaches everyone, without exception. Intemperance, ill-temper, and stubborn resistance cannot frustrate Love's reforming purpose and power. Willingly or unwillingly the process of tempering human character until it accepts more of the gentle graces of Spirit, goes on hourly. It tempers nations as well as individuals. No price would be thought too great to pay to rid oneself of a supposed responsiveness to evil influences. And yet this transformation of character is available without price through fidelity to Mrs. Eddy's teachings in Christian Science. What is more, even when the tempering activity of Truth upon human consciousness seems to meet with resistance, and failure seems often to follow good intentions, nothing can be lost and much may be gained by holding steadfastly to the Christly ideal. More of God's nature will come to bless us and to unfold greater opportunities for usefulness and growth with every earnest effort which we make to resist evil. This process must go on until we shall arrive, in St. Paul's words, "in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Ephesians 4:13). This standard of perfection is man's spiritual inheritance.

Christian Science reforms the victims of temperament, because it enables them to demonstrate that the divine Mind is all-acting and supreme. As mortals yield lovingly to the will of God, the fiery torments of sorrow and the harsh hammering of misfortune give place to peaceful unfolding of character. Thus human experience becomes tempered to the Christ-standard of health and happiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

L'Acciaio Ben Temprato

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UN ESPERTO FABBRO stava davanti alla spianata di carboni ardenti nella quale erano posti utensili che bisognava affilare. Di tempo in tempo ritirava uno dei trapani d'acciaio, osservava il colore del metallo rosso ardente, lo rimetteva nel fuoco fino a che era rovente secondo la bianchezza voluta, e poi lo martellava sul suo incudine. Finalmente raffreddava l'utensile in un serbatoio d'acqua accanto a lui. Per rendere buoni servizi il trapano deve essere ben temprato, duro ma non fragile. L'esperienza aveva insegnato al fabbro esperto il grado di calore occorrente per i migliori risultati. Più o meno così, le esperienze roventi dell'umana esistenza formano il carattere dei mortali. Nonostante il desiderio universale di sfuggire le fiamme purificanti il processo continua costantemente ed ininterottamente. Se le lezioni dell'esperienza vengono imparate saggiamente, non saranno ripetute. Altrimenti un'aspra prova ne segue un'altra, finchè può sembrare a volte che il metallo umano sia stato guastato oltre ogni speranza di utilizzarlo. È nelle ore di disperazione, quando soltanto le difficoltà appaiono davanti al nostro pensiero, che noi ci volgiamo via dalle richieste dei sensi fisici e ci rivolgiamo desiderosi verso Dio. E quando facciamo questo, non manchiamo mai di trovare che Egli è vicino.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna che la purificazione del carattere può divenire non soltanto un processo nobilitante, ma altresì glorioso e senza dolore. Troppo a lungo i mortali hanno accettata la credenza che il bene può essere raggiunto soltanto dopo una lotta severa e dolorosa contro una qualche forza maligna ostinata e resistente. La verità è che Dio è buono, poichè, come dichiarano le Scritture, Egli è Amore—incapace di far male ai Suoi figliuoli—ed onnipotente nel proteggerli da danno. Col riconoscere questo grande fatto spirituale, nessuno ha bisogno di scansarsi da qualunque prova che egli si trovi obbligato a fronteggiare. Noi possiamo imparare, e per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana provare, che l'attività purificante per la quale il bene spirituale si svolge nella nostra vita, è penosa soltanto se noi resistiamo e ci opponiamo ad essa. Quando la consideriamo umilmente e con aspettativa, essa cessa di essere un tormento o anche una punizione, e per essa noi siamo gentilmente ed efficacemente rimodellati in una più sicura abilità di ricevere e di usare ciò che è buono. Nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive (pag. 280): "Dall'Amore e dalla luce ed armonia che sono la dimora dello Spirito, possono venire soltanto le riflessioni del bene. Tutte le cose belle ed innocue sono idee della Mente. La Mente le crea e le moltiplica, ed il prodotto deve essere mentale".

La giustificazione di noi stessi può a volte indurci a credere che siamo gli schiavi di un'indole che è oltre la nostra forza di cambiare. Forse abbiamo creduto che i nostri sfoghi di cattivo umore, che recano infelicità a quelli attorno a noi e castighi a noi stessi, sono un'eredità inevitabile. La Scienza Cristiana insegna che l'uomo, la similitudine di Dio, non può ereditare cosa alcuna che non sia bella e grandiosa. La nozione errata della vera natura dell'uomo che ci ha impedito di accettare questa verità è soltanto una delusione dei sensi fisici. Può essere corretta, se noi permettiamo al soave processo di tempera del divino Amore, di governare i nostri pensieri e di guidare le nostre azioni. Il temperamento non è il padrone dell'uomo, poichè la Mente dell'uomo è Dio, e Dio è immutabilmente buono.

Il piano della redenzione di Dio raggiunge ognuno, senza eccezione. L'intemperanza, il cattivo umore e la resistenza ostinata non possono frustrare il proposito riformante ed il potere dell'Amore. Volentieri o di mala voglia il processo del temperare il carattere umano fino a che accetta di più le grazie squisite dello Spirito, continua ogni ora. Tempera le nazioni come pure gli individui. Nessun prezzo sembrerebbe troppo grande da pagare per liberarsi da una supposta suscettibilità a cattive influenze. Eppure questa trasformazione del carattere è accessibile senza prezzo per mezzo della fedeltà a gli insegnamenti di Mrs. Eddy nella Scienza Cristiana. Per di più, anche quando l'attività temperante della Verità sulla coscienza umana sembra incontrare resistenza, e l'insuccesso sembra spesso che segua le buone intenzioni, nulla può esser perduto e molto può essere guadagnato coll'attenersi fermamente all'ideale del Cristo. Una misura maggiore della natura di Dio verrà a benedirci ed a manifestare maggiori opportunità per utilità e crescenza con ogni sforzo serio che facciamo per resistere al male. Questo processo deve continuare fino a che noi arriveremo, secondo le parole di S. Paolo, "all'unità della fede e della piena conoscenza del Figliuol di Dio, allo stato d'uomini fatti, all'altezza della statura perfetta di Cristo" (Efesini 4:13). Questa misura di perfezione è l'eredità spirituale dell'uomo.

La Scienza Cristiana riforma le vittime dell'indole, perchè le rende capaci di dimostrare che la Mente divina è onni-attiva e suprema. In quanto che i mortali amorosamente si arrendono alla volontà di Dio, i tormenti infuocati del duolo e l'aspro martellare della disgrazia cedono il posto ad un sereno sviluppo i carattere. In tal modo l'esperienza umana diviene temperata secondo la misura di salute e di felicità del Cristo.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1941

Co-ordinated N.E. Aviation Laws Sought

Six-point program laid down to bring states into accord for civil and defense purposes.

Aviation laws throughout New England should be co-ordinated for improvement and development of civil aviation and the defense of the six states, the regional office of the National Resources Planning Board and the New England Conference of State Aviation Officials recommended today in Boston.

Defense of New England will "require" improvement of many existing airports and the construction of many new ones, Crocker Snow, Chairman of the Conference, declared in a summary of the Planning Board's report.

Program Proposed

A six point program to facilitate development of civil aviation and air defense proposed by the conference was as follows:

1. All states except Connecticut—New zoning laws to protect airport approaches.
2. For Massachusetts and Connecticut—Laws authorizing establishment, maintenance and operation of airports by joint action of municipalities or municipalities and counties.
3. For Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut—laws authorizing State agencies to acquire land by eminent domain and ordinary processes for airports.
4. For Massachusetts — laws authorizing acquisition of land for airports outside the limits of the single municipality, subject to approval by the municipalities affected.
5. For Vermont—laws providing for prompt transfer of title when properties for airports are taken by eminent domain.
6. For all New England—exemption from taxation of publicly owned airports.

N. E. Airport Plan

"The New England Airport Plan," Mr. Snow said, "was prepared to show where the construction of airports needed for defense could be co-ordinated with the development of airports needed in civil aviation. This plan is now being used by the Army and the Civil Aeronautics Administration in selecting airport sites.

In its extensive survey of State aviation laws the planning board found that only New Hampshire sets up a definite development program. In this State, Victor M. Cutter, Chairman of the Board pointed out, the director of aeronautics is directed to proceed with establishment of a State airways system and the State is authorized to construct, maintain and operate "air navigation facilities."

Colder Weather For the Week End

Colder weather is forecast for the next five days in the semi-weekly extended forecast of the Boston Weather Bureau, issued today.

From tonight until Jan. 15, the temperature will average three to five degrees colder than normal, with moderately colder weather during the beginning of the period, a somewhat warmer spell in the middle, and a return to colder breezes at the end of the period.

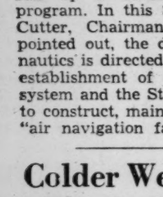
Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, Conn., 28 degrees; Nantucket, Mass., 32; Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine, 22; Eastport, Maine, 20; and Burlington, Vt., 19.

Precipitation will be moderate —three to six-tenths of an inch. Light snow will occur Saturday and light to moderate snow Monday night or Tuesday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight; snow Saturday morning, clearing Saturday afternoon; no decided change in temperature; lowest tonight near 22 degrees; gentle variable winds becoming moderate southeast tonight shifting to moderate northerly Saturday afternoon; Sunday fair and colder.



Maine: Fair and colder in northeast and cloudy in west and south followed by light snow in west portion tonight; Saturday light snow; Sunday fair and colder.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and Saturday, little change in temperature; Sunday fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness followed by light snow late tonight, snow Saturday morning clearing Saturday afternoon; little change in temperature, Sunday fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

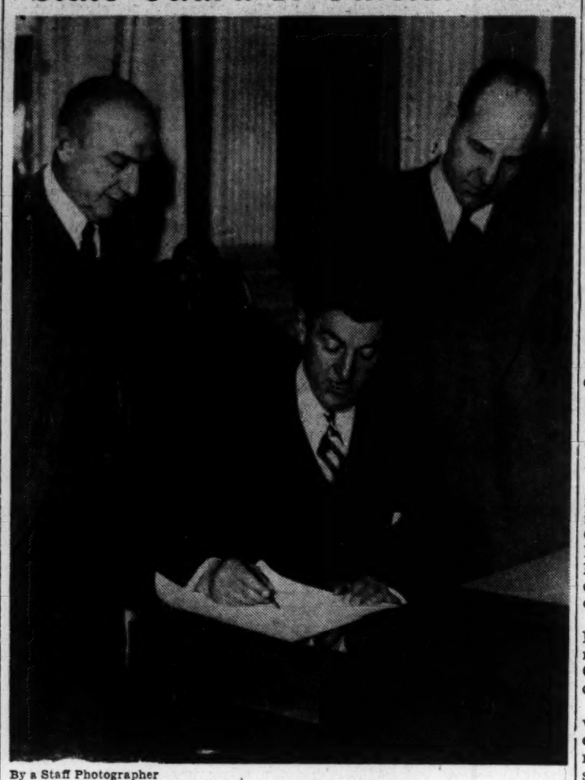
	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	25	New Orleans	40	40
Chicago	22	21	New York	32	31
Denver	33	20	Norfolk	30	36
Kansas City	30	22	Philadelphia	32	30
Los Angeles	60	57	St. Louis	32	22
Miami	49	49	San Francisco	53	49
Minneapolis	26	9	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 10.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:12 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 9:36 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

State Guard Is Official Now



By a Staff Photographer

First Major Law of 1941

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signing the bill to establish and equip a State Guard for Massachusetts at the State House today. Left to right: Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, the Governor, and Maj. Gen. Erland Fish, named head of the Guard.

Flood of Bills Continues As Deadline Draws Nearer

As the Jan. 11 deadline for submission of bills to the 1941 Legislature drew nearer today, bills were pouring into the House and Senate at such a rate that a new record in number of measures filed was freely predicted.

Repeal of the law permitting all Massachusetts cities except Boston to adopt the city-manager, proportional representation form of government is sought under a bill filed by Mrs. Edna L. Spencer of Cambridge.

A five-day-week for state, county, city and town employees is provided for in a bill submitted by Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, for Labor's Non-Partisan League, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The League also proposed legislation to abolish the merit-rating system under which employers would receive a reduction in the amount of their unemployment compensation contribution if they maintained "good" employment records.

Representative Russell P. Brown, (R) of Beverly, filed a bill for the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers' Association, to provide for registration of motor vehicles on July 1 instead of Jan. 1.

A legal holiday would be established on Dec. 15 annually to observe the adoption of the Bill of Rights under a bill filed by Representative George A. Parker, (R) of Boston, while bowling on Sundays would be permitted under a measure introduced by Senator Thomas J. Lane, (D) of Lawrence. Senator Lane also submitted a proposal for a constitutional amendment to require a State-wide referendum on measures for a sales tax or similar taxes.

Civil Service protection would be extended to the warden of Charlestown State Prison, the superintendents of the Concord reformatory, the Norfolk State prison colony and the Bridgewater State Farm under a bill filed by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Corrections.

Purchase of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure and its removal by the Boston Transit Department was proposed by Senator Joseph L. Murphy, (D) of Boston. The bill provides for approval of the Mayor before becoming law.

Establishment of a special commission to investigate the feasability and advisability of harnessing the waters in the Quabbin Dam to develop electricity for distribution to cities and towns was proposed today in a resolve filed by Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D), of Somerville, and Senator Chester A. Dolan, of Boston, Democratic floor leader.

The Massachusetts Women's Political Club filed a bill for a constitutional amendment to allow the Legislature to adopt laws regulating or prohibiting employment of married women in public service positions.

Representative Earl C. Crockett, (R) of Upton, filed a bill for Chester A. Grant, State Commander of the American Legion, to require political parties to state under oath whether they advocate overthrow of the Government by force. Parties advocating such action would be barred from the ballot. The bill provides a penalty of from $100 to $1,000 and a jail term up to six months for the making of false statements.

Adjutant Coleman C. Curran of the American Legion said the bill is aimed at the Communist Party.

Jury service for those women desiring such rights is provided for in a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature today following its submission by the four women members of the House of Representatives.

The women are Representatives Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, Susan B. Donovan (D) of Boston, Margaret L. Spear (R) of Newton and Catherine Falvey (D) of Boston.

The Massachusetts Women's Political Club, headed by Miss Florence Birmingham, meanwhile presented a bill to impose a poll tax on married women 21 years of age or over engaged in public or private employment and whose husbands are gainfully employed. The Club has made a long fight against married women being allowed to hold public service positions.

Women Seen in Salesman Job

Possibility of using the services of women in the inevitable replacement of man power in the selling field was brought out by Burton Bigelow of New York and Buffalo, President of the Burton Bigelow Organization, at the New England Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler today.

Warning against laughing against such an idea, Mr. Bigelow said the plan was sound and had merit, citing the entrance of women into countless fields and their success in combating obstacles encountered in entering territory previously exclusively men's.

Replacement of man power, Mr. Bigelow said, would be a continuous process as more and more men were called to service and with increasing rapidity. This also opens the door for the widely discussed "man over 40," he noted, declaring that older men will now have the chance to come into their own and manifest their good judgment at a time when good judgment is most needed.

Another problem forecast by Mr. Bigelow arises from the law that drafted men must be reemployed when they return from military training. Knowledge that new employees are to be used only temporarily is likely to encourage the attitude of "get what you can while it's there," he commented. His solution was intense training of new salesmen and retraining of old ones, stressing the value of a trained salesman to himself and his employer.

"Training wears out faster than your product," he said. Manufacturers rebuild factories, streamline their products and modernize all their systems, he said, but fail to keep their trained men abreast of the times.

N. E. Chopping Bee Keeps Fire Going

By the Associated Press

Winchester Center, Conn., Jan. 10

A New England "chopping bee" solved the fuel problem of an elderly couple whose wood supply, expected to last through the winter, began to run low.

The couple made no mention of its plight, but word got around, and about 25 men—virtually every able-bodied axswinger in the village—converged on a wood lot whose owner had granted permission to cut all they wanted.

A day's work produced 15 cords of wood, cut into stove lengths and hauled to the couple's home.

Bowen Bid Approved By Housing Authority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority approved today a $1,629,000 bid by the John Bowen Company, Boston, for construction of that city's 420-unit Jamaica Plain rehousing project.

Officials said it would provide 1,040 jobs for one year.

Bill to Equip State Guard Of 5,000 Is Signed

Measure passes despite plea that ample protection in emergency already exists.

Massachusetts' home defense program was quickened sharply today as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed a bill providing $263,826 to equip a 5,000-man State Guard to protect the State when the National Guard is inducted into Federal service next week for a period lasting at least a year.

The Chief Executive appointed immediately a new Military Service Commission consisting of Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Col. William J. Keville and Lieut. Col. Patrick F. O'Brian who will have charge of examining the officers of the State Guard.

Expressing gratification at the Legislature's action in providing necessary finances for the State Guard, Governor Saltonstall declared:

"I have great confidence in the willingness of volunteers in an emergency but the Governor is responsible for the safety of persons and property in the State and he should have an organized force to assist him.

Ready for Emergencies

"Such a force may never be used and I hope and trust that it will never be used, but it is there in case of an emergency, and it is there to direct more successfully volunteer assistance."

Meanwhile, Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, head of the State Guard now in the process of organization, expressed belief that it would be about two months before the State could outfit the Guard with uniforms.

General Fish said he anticipated no difficulty in recruiting members for the organization. They will serve without pay except when on active duty.

At the same time, he declared that the appropriation was for organization expenses and he indicated that additional funds would be sought in the State's biennial budget.

The Governor tentatively held up his approval of another legislative measure to lease the 8,000-odd acre Shawme State Forest on Cape Cod to the Federal Government for extension of Camp Edwards. He said that the delay was routine and to enable his office to study the legal aspects of the legislation.

After the Governor agreed to the $86,000 Ways and Means Committee slash in the appropriation of $350,000 he asked for the State Guard in his inaugural message, the Legislature rushed the $263,826 measure through all its readings under suspension of rules at a 3½ hour formal session yesterday.

A brief struggle occurred in the House of Representatives when Democratic members, led by Representative Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton, attempted to prohibit use of the funds to call out the State Guard in labor disputes.

Herter Is Upheld

When Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, ruled the Downey labor amendment was beyond the scope of the appropriation bill, the Democrats appealed to the House from the ruling—tactics obviously designed to force a roll call of the members. The roll call upheld Speaker Herter by 138 to 85 votes.

The Democrats did succeed, however, in prohibiting the purchase of prison-made shoes and other goods with Guard funds. Representative Charles J. McCaffrey (D) of Brockton proposed this amendment, charging he had learned prison-made shoes were to be purchased for the State Guard.

The State Guard is already being organized by Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, the Guard commander, and it will be ready to function as a skeleton force when the National Guard is inducted into Federal service.

During yesterday's session the Legislature also rushed through the measure to lease the Shawme State Forest to the Federal Government for extension of Camp Edwards.

Bedford Airport Unsettled

Thus two of the three recommendations made by the Governor in his inaugural address which he considered of emergency character have been given legislative approval within a week of his inauguration.

The third measure is that to provide $10,000 for the purchase of a site in Bedford for establishment of a major airport to serve as an alternate field in the Boston Metropolitan area. The Federal Government would develop the field, but the State must purchase the land, the Governor said.

However, before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, Concord and Bedford residents objected to the location of an airport at Bedford, while the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations pleaded for time to study carefully the problems of policy and finance surrounding the proposal. The committee has not yet reported on this measure.

They'll Scan Sky for the 'Enemy'

By a Staff Photographer

Civilian Raid Observers in Brookline

William R. Lee, Brookline Air Raid Observer, puts through first test call from observation post on Corey Hill while R. R. Forte (left), New England Telephone & Telegraph Company supervisor, and Laurence E. Hanson, Chief Observer for Brookline, stand by.

Air Defense Tests Under Way As 'Warning' Flies Over Wires

Army Flash! Army Flash!

This warning message shooting over thousands of miles of New England telephone lines today carried word to Air Defense Command information centers in Chelsea, Mass., and at Mitchel Field, Long Island, that some 7,000 "spotters" at air observation posts were on the job of making their first official test calls.

Army officials watched with interest as America's first civilian air raid defense experiment got under way. Patterned after the method adopted in England which has proved so effective in the Battle of Britain, today's test was but a preliminary to actual maneuvers planned for Jan. 21 to 24 when planes will "invade" New England by night and day.

Observers who will serve on shifts around the clock during the four-day maneuver period have been selected from volunteers from American Legion and Veterans of Foreign War Posts and nearly all civic organizations.

At Chelsea, where the New England Aircraft Warning Service center has been set up in the National Guard Armory, Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney Commanding Officer of the Air Defense Command, which at present comprises New England and New York State, conferred with Capt. Thomas J. Cody of the United States Army Signal Corps in charge of the station.

General Chaney has just returned from England where he made a first-hand study of air-raid defense methods. He was accompanied this afternoon by Lieut. Col. Paul S. Edwards, who has also been in England for air-raid defense observation. Both officers are from Mitchel Field, Long Island.

This afternoon General Chaney addressed nearly 175 volunteer women, selected by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who during the next ten days will receive training in air raid warning duties. During the "invasion" period later this month these women will be on duty at the Chelsea information center from 9 to 5 daily receiving, correlating, and disseminating information received from observation posts.

General Chaney told the women what a magnificent job the British women have done. He described the work of these women as "laboratory experiments" which are a vital part of the task which has been assigned to the air defense command.

One of the first test calls today was made from Corey Hill in Brookline where William R. Lee, Past Commander of American Legion Post 11, put a call through to Chelsea. Observing the initial test were Laurence E. Hanson, Chief Observer for Brookline, and R. R. Forte, telephone company supervisor.

Recruit Rejections Heavy At Boston Induction Station

Selective Service officials in Massachusetts were at a loss today to explain the large number of recruit rejections at the Boston induction station.

Yesterday, what is believed to be a new national high for rejection of draftees was reported at the Irvington Street Armory when 46 of the 148 men reporting were turned down by United States Army physicians. These figures, however, were only slightly higher than the two previous days when 32 out of 140 were rejected on Tuesday and 34 out of 147 failed to make the grade on Wednesday.

New England's rejection rate of 25 per cent in the first call was the highest in the country, draft officials stated, and it had been expected that during the second call the figure would be reduced appreciably. Boston appeared responsible for the excessively high figure as other induction points reported only normal numbers being refused.

In all, 207 men were accepted at the three Masachusetts induction stations yesterday. The combined rejection figure was 661.

At Worcester and Springfield rejections were far below those at Boston. Out of 76 reporting at Worcester only 12 were turned down and at Springfield only three of 32 were rejected.

Chief cause for the rejection, draft authorities said, appeared to be due to the fact that preliminary physical examinations given by local draft boards are conducted by general practitioners whereas the induction station examination is by specialists.

Draftees are being warned, State Selective Service Headquarters said, not to sever their employment relations until they have had their final examination at induction stations.

Men accepted at the induction stations are immediately taken to recruit reception centers to begin their army career. This does not allow the recruit any period of time before taking up his military duties during which he may wind up personal affairs. However, draft officials explain that it would be impossible to allow time between the induction examination and actual commencement of training as the physical condition of the recruit might change during the interim making him a less desirable candidate for training.

Many hardships through loss of employment have been caused draftees who have failed to pass the physical examination and employers have been asked to reinstate such men. In many cases the cause for rejection by military physicians in no way impairs the individual for carrying on normal civilian activities

Naval Recruits

Naval recruits are on the increase, according to Lieut. Carroll H. Taecker, Commanding Officer of the Naval Recruiting Office in the Federal Building.

Lieutenant Taecker disclosed that there has been a sharp increase in applications to over 1,000 a month, or about 500 every two weeks.

He anticipates an even higher figure as soon as mid-year examinations in New England colleges are over. This usually brings a seasonal increase in application for naval service, he stated.

Harvard Paper Hits Peep-Hole School Critics

Attacks on school textbooks of American Government and history for their departure from the "true American line" are decried as "peep-hole criticism" by the editors of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, official organ of 50,000 Harvard alumni.

The National Association of Manufacturers, the American Legion, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are "intent on using schools for inculcation of sound doctrine," the Bulletin charges, without as yet showing interest in the real welfare of secondary school education.

Such organizations should abandon their "peep-hole criticism, the kind that wastes resources and attention on some single item" for a "general and co-operative effort to improve the schools at many points," the Bulletin suggests.

A recent attempt by the National Association of Manufacturers to bring Nation-wide attention to textbooks with what the Bulletin calls "un-American content" is cited in the editorial, "Textbooks Under Fire." A recent protest against this action signed by the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education and 12 members of his faculty is printed in text, together with the answer by the N. A. M.

An attack on the textbooks of Dr. Harold O. Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia, by the American Legion Magabine is also cited by the Bulletin as evidence of "peep-hole criticism."

"Time was when nothing taught in the schools was controversial," the Bulletin recalls, "but that was long ago. . . . We have moved so quietly toward universal education that the public has no well-developed understanding of the problems school administrators have to deal with in a modern system.

"To complicate their business by attacks à parti pris is not a service; but to come to their assistance open-mindedly and sympathetically at points where they are most beset by special pleading and by covert threats would be a help indeed."

A Long Rejection

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—J. Earl Thomas traveled 3,000 miles in response to a draft call after refusing the local board's offer for induction in Hollywood, Calif. He was declared physically unfit.

Sales Conference Spotlight—

By a Staff Photographer

At Two-Day Meeting in Hotel Statler

E. C. Johnson (left), chairman of the Second New England Sales Management Conference, and Burton Bigelow, New York businessman, who delivered one of the principal addresses today.

'Busiest Year' Is Forecast At N.E. Sales Rally

C. of C. President predicts shortages may develop and that taxes will hit salaries harder.

A picture of changes that will affect the pocketbooks of most persons and the jobs of some in New England this year as a result of the national defense program was given to the Second New England Sales Management Conference and Nineteenth Annual Sales Rally at the Hotel Statler today.

Henry J. Nichols, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, forecast shortages in some of the goods that people buy, loss of jobs by workers no longer required, need to discourage speculative buying, and taxes falling more dourly on persons living on salaries and other fixed incomes.

Mr. Nichols predicted the "busiest year for New England since 1929."

The conference, which will continue through tomorrow, is directed by E. C. Johnson, President of H. A. Johnson Company of Boston and general chairman of the conference.

Mr. Nichols spoke at the luncheon session, as did Richard C. Borden, sales promotion manager of Borden Company of New York.

High Levels in 1941

Despite risks and uncertainties, 1941 will be a year of unusual activity, forecast Mr. Nichols. Employment and earnings will probably reach higher levels than for a decade, and public and private expenditures will be high, he predicted. There will be much money in circulation, and salesmen and managers may well expect, in comparison with business done in recent years, a much larger year than any they have had for a long time, he said.

"With such a prospect before you, your program is obviously one of 'making hay while the sun shines,' but it will also be well to remember in which corner you left the umbrella that you will need when the rain comes," Mr. Nichols stated.

Probable Labor Shortages

"As defense contracts increase in numbers and volume, the demand for labor and material at defense plants will increase and shortages are likely to develop. The priority system will operate, no doubt, as it did in World War No. 1, to shut off the flow of material to non-defense industries, and workers in those industries may be laid off, and thus find themselves short of funds until they can become absorbed in defense industries.

"If curtailment of non-defense production appears to be necessary in the national interest, it will mean that some consumer goods items will not be available in quantities that the generally increased purchasing power might warrant.

"Increased tax burdens which the individual will have to bear in 1941 and after means that those on fixed incomes such as salaries, annuities and the like, will have less to spend for goods and services.

"Property owners are not at all certain that they may not have to pay heavier taxes, since so far, at least, there is no evidence that States and municipalities are going to curtail or reduce their expenditures.

"The average citizen cannot do much to control Federal taxes, but he can be vocal and even vociferous in demanding greater efficiency and economy in State and local government. Your chief competitor in 1941 and probably in 1942 is the tax-gatherer.

Defense Bonds

"So far, government financing has been handled through banks and other institutions, and the general public has not yet been called upon to aid by purchasing defense bonds—as it did in the first World War by buying Liberty bonds. However, the day is not far off when this co-operation may be called for as a patriotic duty.

"As and when purchase of defense bonds becomes the 'order of the day' for the wage-earner, the salaried man, and others, the money put into these bonds will not be available for the purchase of consumer goods. It may be regarded as deferred purchasing power, but its withdrawal from the immediate market for consumer goods should be reckoned with.

Grave Responsibility

"I question our ability to handle the defense program, and continue other business as usual. Those in charge of sales programs have a grave responsibility in the days to come, which will require the exercise of wisdom, caution, and restraint to a degree unlike that demanded by almost any previous period within memory."

Mr. Nichols warned against encouraging speculative buying, and told the sales managers that a "non-speculative sales approach will give greatly needed relief to the bottlenecks which we are almost certain to face." He advocated more interest in research "to find better and cheaper products and to reduce costs of placing merchandise in hands of the consumer."

L. R. Boulware, Vice-President and General Manager of the Celotex Corporation, Chicago, told the conference today that preparedness was far more important than commonly realized and advocated greater expenditures for this purpose.

Wide Discrepancies Found In N. E. Old-Age Payments

With reports current that Congress will consider proposals to broaden and revise extensively the Federal old-age assistance program, a survey of old-age payments in the New England States showed today wide discrepancies in the care of the aged needy in this region.

If you live in Westerly, R. I., for example, and are in need of old-age assistance, you would receive a monthly payment of $19.81. But if you lived just across the State line in Stonington, Conn., where there is practically no difference in living costs, you would receive $27.95 monthly.

Or take the discrepancy between Massachusetts and Vermont. If you live in Greenfield, Mass., you would receive $28.60 monthly for old-age assistance, but if you live a few miles northward in Brattleboro, Vt., you would receive $16.22 under approximately the same circumstances.

Average Payments

These figures are the average payments now prevailing. They represent the Federal contribution under the Social Security Act plus State and local funds. The discrepancies are due to the different State programs toward which the Federal Government advances grants on a 50-50 basis.

The two wealthiest States in New England, Connecticut and Massachusetts, provide the highest payments toward their needy aged whereas Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, having less wealth (on a per capita basis) do not maintain such high standards. Average monthly payments in New Hampshire and Maine are $21.13 and $20.81, respectively.

One of the proposals now reliably reported to be under consideration in Washington would revise the Federal program of payments to reduce the discrepancies that now exist, as exemplified on a small scale in New England but on a considerably larger scale in other sections of the country.

One of the reasons for attempting this remedy is found in the view of some groups that the welfare of the Nation is best protected if the economic unity of its various regions can be improved. One of the ways to accomplish this, it is held, would be to have the Federal Government distribute more funds to the needy in the lower income States, and less in the States of more substantial wealth.

Thus in New England, under such a program, Federal grants would be given to Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont on a higher percentage basis than to Connecticut and Massachusetts. And the result would be to build up, to some extent, the incomes of those States and help to equalize the payments throughout the New England region.

Although New England has discrepancies "within the family" in its systems of old-age assistance, it stands as a region well off in comparison to other sections. In contrast to the South, where payments are the lowest in the Nation, New England's needy aged are cared for most liberally. New England's average payments are $22.42 compared to $20.09, the national average.

Massachusetts, notwithstanding the annual drive on Beacon Hill for a higher scale of payments and a reduction in age limitations from 65 to 60, has the third highest rating of average payments per recipient in the Nation, according to Social Security Board ratings.

Bay State at Top

Only California, with an average of $37.90 per month and Colorado, with $30.65, lead Massachusetts. And in the latter State, according to advices here, there has been a financial crisis due to the liberality of the program in relation to its tax resources, notwithstanding Federal aid.

When the program of aid to dependent children is considered together with old-age assistance—as should be done to get a more complete picture of a State's welfare program, according to Social Security workers — Massachusetts is at the very top with California, for the Commonwealth leads the country in its average monthly payments in this latter field.

Defense Delay 'Major Problem'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), Massachusetts, says the major problem facing the new Congress is determining the cause of delay in certain phases of the defense program.

The Senator declared that the answer to such a problem would be found by congressional committees handling appropriations for the Army and Navy when hearings were conducted on requests for funds.

Senator Lodge, a member of subcommittees handling both Army and Navy appropriations, contended in an interview that if it had not been for the work of Republican members of House and Senate appropriations committees last year the defense program would have lagged even more.

Senator Lodge said minority members of Congress had informed the public of the obsolescence of airplanes and lack of rifles for the Army, "thus forcing the majority to act."

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Christian Science Program on Air

John Randall Dunn of Boston, Massachusetts, will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 10 a. m., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Dunn will speak on "Happiness in the New Year."

Miss Blanche Haskell, soloist, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns number 58, "Father, We Thy Loving Children," and number 162 "Satisfied," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. She will also sing the solo "Come unto Him" from the "Messiah" by Handel. Miss Gertrude R. Litchfield will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WEEI, the Boston outlet of the Columbia network. Boston listeners may hear the program by tuning to Station WEEI, and listeners in New England may also hear the broadcast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WKNE, Keene, N. H., and WGAN, Portland, Maine.

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Maine Legislator Seeks Tax Exemption for Homes

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 10 (AP)—Tax exemption for Maine homes valued at not more than $3,000 and a material reduction in taxation on those of greater valuation would be made under a legislative proposal which State Senator George V. Brown (R) said he planned to offer.

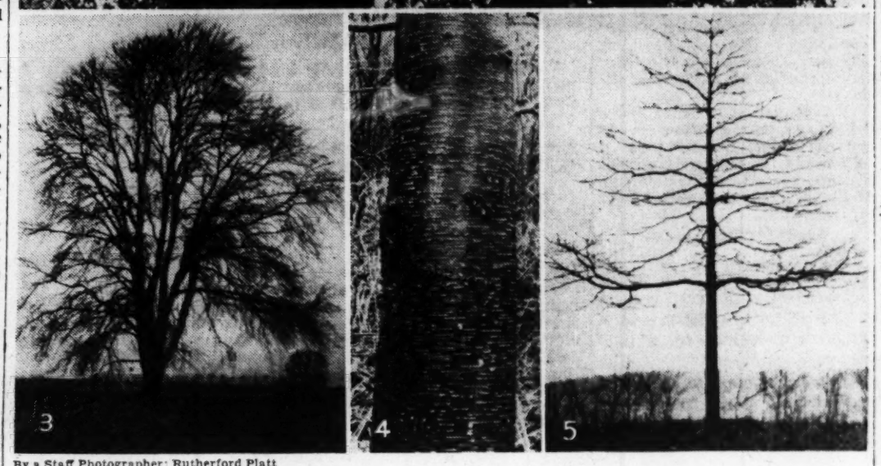
Senator Brown, former House member serving his first term in the upper branch, also worked on a companion bill providing for a levy, similar to a sales tax, to produce sufficient revenue to rebate communities in proportion for the amounts they would lose in homestead tax exemptions and decreases.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Jan. 12

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Who Says Winter Is Drab?



By a Staff Photographer; Rutherford Platt

Nature Paints in Color All the Time

1. Rutherford Platt, New York businessman whose hobby is nature photography.
2. The multibranching trunk of Black Gum.
3. Red Maple in typical winter silhouette.
4. Black Birch showing its never-to-be-mistaken bark.
5. Winter silhouette of the sassafras tree.

New Yorker Catches Nature's Winter Colors

Winter is far from a drab study in black and white, Rutherford Platt, New York nature photographer, told the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society in annual meeting at Horticultural Hall, showing colored films to prove it.

A member of the New York Botanic Garden, Mr. Platt has made photographs of some 15,000 plants, trees, buds, flowers, and other objects of nature, many in color. He calls them his Nonfiction Arabian Nights, for in the mushroom coral, for example, he visions a tall castle with hundreds of minarets and tall towers. Dewdrops in a buttercup appear to him like diamonds in a valley, and a stately white pine tree in silhouette is a ship in full sail.

"There's a riot of color in winter landscape and in the tiny things of nature," he told a capacity audience of wild flower enthusiasts from all over New England. Flashing an ordinary winter scene on the screen, he showed how green the evergreens are in winter and how the snow and sky took on bright hues at sunset. Then beneath the trees in bare spots were evergreen ferns which in spring take on their "fall coloration." He showed how paper thin and white the paper birch is in contrast to the lustrous creaminess of the yellow birch, both classed by the uninitiated in the same category as "white birch."

Camera Finds Wonders

The color Mr. Platt found in winter is admittedly color which the ordinary person would not see because he would be certain ahead of time there was nothing to see, and, therefore, no reason for looking. But the color camera can find it.

The camera says for example that poplar buds in sunlight are as orange as can be, and when directed toward the upper branches of the black willow on a warm sunny day the camera reveals a surprising mass of brilliant pink against a dark blue sky. Astonishing is the only word truly descriptive of the color shown by film even in winter.

Apple trees in certain light take on a purple hue. Lichens, those strange plants that are true "socialists," fungi and algae living together in perfect harmony, show every color of the rainbow from jade colored types to the brilliant red capped Clidonium. Oftentimes in a snow-clear and swampy pasture one comes upon the deep red-purple pitcher-shaped leaves of the pitcher plant.

The cranberry that still remains on the vine in midwinter shines a metallic bronze to form a perfect design suggestive of upholstery. Mosses too, offer landscapes in miniature, and Mr. Platt posed a problem he hoped someone some day would solve. Last winter he found tiny piles of the fruiting stalks of pincushion moss, "harvested" and stacked like sheaves of wheat. Who or what is responsible and why is this done, he asks.

Red and Old Gold.

Along the hillside road the camera found deep red dogwood twigs, old gold remains of witchhazel blooms, bright yellow tips on the spruce trees, highly colored mountain laurel, golden catkins of the birches, bittersweet with its orange and crimson berries, the orange-red berries of the cranberry tree (really no cranberry at all but a viburnum). Then there's a whole universe of color in the winter buds, tiny and large, that are formed by August and burst the following spring.

And when the first warm days signal spring is on the way, the buds begin to swell and the world can far more easily detect new color. The pussy-willows awaken, and all the trees seem to have a soft hazy "glow" that is the gauze of the season.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 11
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

12:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1470kc.
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lesons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; Recital in Hungarian; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese Music—Gagaku. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—4:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Philip Noel Baker, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Hilla. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress"; "World Affairs." Talk by H. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "Candida," Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 m., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Coakley Issue Before House; Probe Planned

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, announced today that within three or four days he will appoint a special committee to investigate the necessity of instituting impeachment proceedings against Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic member of the Executive Council, for his activities in obtaining pardons for hardened criminals.

The House of Representatives adopted an order late yesterday calling for the appointment of a five-member special committee to consider the report of the special commission which investigated pardons and paroles.

Representative Herter said the committe would be appointed for the sole purpose of considering impeachment. The commission proposed that the Legislature consider the necessity of impeachment while Roland D. Sawyer, former Democratic Representative, and member of the Commission made an outright proposal for impeachment.

The rest of the Commission's report, including the recommendations for a parole board of a quasi-judicial character, has been referred to proper regular committees of the Legislature.

The special committee will consider the charges made against Councilor Coakley by the Commission and report to the Legislature. If impeachment proceedings are warranted, the committee will report a bill of impeachment. If the bill is adopted, the case will be heard before the Senate. The Senate members would act as judges w hile the prosecution would be handled by "managers" from the House. Councilor Coakley would be entitled to counsel.

If impeachment proceedings are actually started, the case is certain to be the most spectacular feature of the 1941 session.

Harvard and Yale Thanked by British

Grateful acknowledgment of the "inspiring message of encouragement and good will" sent to Oxford and Cambridge Universities by Harvard and Yale last month has been received by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale.

The reply signed by the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, reads in part as follows:

"The cause of liberty and learning now eclipsed over most of Europe is nowhere better understood than in the great and historic institutions from which these Christmas greetings come. The more profoundly do we appreciate this noble and moving recognition of our endeavor, together with the other universities of Great Britain, to maintain the continuity of scholarship and to keep even in these days the standards of knowledge unimpaired and the sources of truth unsoiled."

Meat Up, Butter Down, Poultry Firm and Fish More Plentiful

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Meats are definitely higher once more, especially beef. Pork and lamb are higher, too, but to a lesser extent than beef. On the other hand, butter is lower again this week, after the drop of last week, and for one specific grade of good table butter, the price is now four cents a pound lower than a month or so ago.

In regard to meat prices, marketmen recall that considerable talk has been heard of the Government accumulating quantities of meat, especially pork, to feed the rapidly growing number of men in training camps. Furthermore, packers are blamed by local meat men for the beef price situation, in that they are alleged to be producing mostly cuts that are not good sellers in the Boston market, thus making scarce, for the moment, cuts that are popular here.

Steaks and roasts are as much as 10 cents higher in some Faneuil Hall stalls, as compared with last week, and even chain stores with their huge purchasing power and large refrigerated reserves, are asking two cents more a pound for several varieties of steaks and roasts than was the case last week.

Meat Bargains in Spots

Rib roast is as low as 27 cents in some chains, sirloin roast 29 cents, and face of the rump 35 cents, while several steaks are 35 cents.

Stores that are offering pork loins for roasting at 15 cents two weeks ago, are today asking 17 cents. Smoked hams that were 22 cents are now 23 cents. On the other hand a little shopping around discloses that pork loins for roasting can be found today at 14 cents in some large suburban cut price stores, and 12½ cents in others, while smoked hams can be found at 19 cents. Of course these are "specials" on the part of such merchants, designed to induce additional business.

Lamb legs are 23 to 25 cents minimum, against 22 cents for several weeks in some chains. Lamb forequarters are 11 to 18 cents in a group of stores.

Poultry, too, is slightly firmer in price in Faneuil Hall markets. Chain store prices are about the same as a week ago. Native fresh poultry is firmer, market men say. Capons are 38 cents and up though chain stores offer westerns from 25 to 33 cents.

Fish More Plentiful

Native broilers are around 35 cents or more, and native turkeys 35 to 40 cents. Chain stores offer chickens at 27 cents, fowl from 19 to 22 and turkeys 29 to 32 cents.

Fish is more plentiful than a week ago. Haddock is quoted down town at 12 cents and up, with cod around the same level. Fresh smelts range as high as 45 cents a pound. Salmon is offered in some cut-price stores as low as 17 cents, while others ask 35 cents. Chilled halibut is around 35 cents in down stores with fresh eastern halibut as high as 65 cents. Chilled swordfish can be had as low as 23 cents in some stores, and fresh mackerel as low as 8 cents.

In vegetables, Florida and California are supplying the local market with fresh, green produce. Green and wax beans are around 20 cents in the down town stalls; broccoli 15 cents a pound; Brussel sprouts 20 cents a quart; cauliflower 25 cents a head and pascal celery 25 cents a bunch. Lower prices are usually found in chain stores. Strawberries from Florida are 19 cents a pint basket in many stores.

Bridges Sees Peril in Seaway

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, advocated by President Roosevelt, would provide a hostile nation with "a highway" to the heart of America," Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, declared today.

Senator Bridges, opposing the project as "especially harmful to the east," asserted military experts believed any possible invader of this country would find the St. Lawrence "an ideal way to invade the country and split the United States."

Remarking that the Senate had rejected the proposal a few years ago, Senator Bridges declared the $550,000,000 project was "being dragged forth under the guise of national defense, but I don't want to see this ruse used to put an unsound and unjustifiable project through."

As a project, the New Hampshire Senator said the seaway was a "combination of TVA and the Florida Ship Canal."

"With our own defense program lagging," he continued in a statement, "available money is needed for planes, tanks, antiaircraft guns and battleships more than being dumped into a dubious project merely because it serves as a vehicle for further New Deal spending."

Senator Bridges said that "one of the best arguments the President has used for it is that we could develop ship yards and navy yards in the Great Lakes. This would be another death blow to Atlantic States, affecting navy and ship yards at Bath, Maine; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston; Fore River, (Quincy) Mass.; New London, Conn.; New York, and Philadelphia."

The Senator said the seaway cost estimates "based on the experience of previous projects might run close to $1,000,000,000. It would damage railroads of the Northeast that are just getting by today and throw thousands of railroad men out of jobs.

"It would be more Government money spent for the development of electric power that we have a surplus of in this area," he added.

During several months of the year, Senator Bridges said, the seaway would be frozen.

Senator Bridges said New England business and industrial interests and railroads were preparing to protest against revival of the project for which the President has allocated $1,000,000 from defense funds "without congressional authorization" for an engineering survey."

Hub Education Center's Courses to Be Varied

The Boston Center for Adult Education begins its winter term on Monday, Jan. 13, with many new and varied subjects on the year's calendar.

Among the courses available are such subjects as Current Happenings, Modern Languages, Public Speaking, Short Story Writing, and the Creative Arts.

In order that classes may have an informal atmosphere each of the 10 rooms in the Center's home, 79 Mt. Vernon Street is furnished and equipped as a private living room with fireplace, bookcases, easy chairs, and tables.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Sports and Music
3:15 "Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Penner Young's Family	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Sports and Music
3:45 Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Sports and Music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Sweet Music"	John Kiley, Console
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Sweet Music"	Radio Forum
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Charioteers Quartet	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Superman": drama	"Just Journey": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scatterwood Baines	"Tom Mix": drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods: Songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas: news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00 **"Amos 'n' Andy"**	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach; orch.	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	The Quintones
7:45		Walter Kidder, songs		Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour: Frederic March & B. Field in "Victory"; orch.; News**	"Ask the Children": quiz program	**Lucille Manners: Ross Graham; orchestra**	**"Lew Royal": dramatic series**	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15	"Death Valley Days": dramatic, sketch	**"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club": with orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30				George MacFarland's Or.
8:45				
9:00 "Johnny Presents": orchestra; drama	"Gangbusters": drama	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Ct.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Gangbusters": drama	**"Everyman's Theater": Arch Oboler Play**	Harvard-Dartmouth basketball game, Jim Britt, announcer	Boston Olympics vs. Baltimore hockey game
9:30 **Playhouse: "The Go-Getter"**	News: Variety Program: guests; orch.; drama			from Boston Garden: John Reilly and Jay Wesley, announcers
9:45				
10:00 **Alfred E. Smith**	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Wings of Destiny": dramatic sketch	**Hendrik W. Van Loon**	Five Star News
10:15 **Network Program**	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Rhyme and Rhythm": vocalists; orchestra	News Service	
10:30 Jay Wesley's Sports.			Griff Williams and His Orchestra	
10:45 **News of the World**				
11:00 News: Weather	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 News; 'Master	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news: Weather	"Swing Session": pianist	Dance Digest
11:30 Works of Music': recordings	Unlimited Horizons: Speakers	Emil Coleman's Orch.	"The Vagabond's Trail," tenor and orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45		Emil Coleman's Orch.		News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: Music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Music: News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music: news	Studio program	George and Dixie, songs.	News Service	
7:45 News: weather	News: weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News roundup	News Service;	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News: Music.	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Musical Timetable
8:45 Lover's Lane	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Greenfield Choir	The Breakfast Club:	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Honest Abe	Don McNeil, m. c.;	Studio speaker	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Honest Abe	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Review
10:00 Young Americans in	Dale Belmont, songs;	"Lincoln Highway": dra-	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:15 the Making	Irene Hanify, organist.	matic sketch	Andrew Jacobson's Orch.	Studio Speaker
10:30 Women's Club talk.	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	"Bright Idea Club":	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	children's program	News Service	You"
11:00 News; Young Peo-	Four Stars: vocalists	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Letter Quest With John
11:15 ple's Concert by	Allen Roth's Symphony	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 New York Phil-	of Melody	Joseph Gallichio's Orch	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 harmonic - Sym-	Weather: Musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 phony Orchestra	News: Music: Cowgirl	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Man on the Farm	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports: Weather
12:45 Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00 News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp Collectors: talk	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Saturday Revue:	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zaras Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orch.	Novachord Solos
1:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	dorf": interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Recorded BBC News	Hilo Serenaders
2:00 Community Bulletin	Metropolitan Opera:	Music for Everyone	"Music in a Mellow	Ed Parseley and His
2:15 About Us	Jussi Bjoerling, Bruno	Music for Everyone	Mood"	Saddle Pals
2:30 Brush Creek Follies	Castagna in Verdi's	"New England's Toast to	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Il Trovatore"	You"	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Five Star News
3:00 "Time to Take It	Metropolitan Opera:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15 Easy"	Jussi Bjoerling, Bruno	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30 News: Speaker	Castagna in Verdi's	"Saturday Soiree": orch.	United States Naval Re-	Sports and music
3:45 "This Is My Land"	"Il Trovatore"	"Saturday Soiree": orch.	serve Band	Sports and music
4:00 "Bull Session": col-	Metropolitan Opera:	Network speakers	"Serenade"	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 lege debate	Jussi Bjoerling, Bruno	"Campus Capers"	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Piano and organ	Castagna in Verdi's	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Network program	"Il Trovatore"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell, pianist	Melody Mirror
5:00 Buffalo Presents	Opera: Rex Maupin's	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Buffalo Presents	Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Program Previews.	"Sing Before Supper:	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. to the Colors	variety musical	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News: Sports	News: music: weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music: Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	"Saturday Jamboree":	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"	Fred Socarra's Orch
7:15	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 **Report to the Na-**	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Dramatic sketch	Billiard Title Preview	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 tion	interviews	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Dunk 'Em"
8:00 "Marriage Club":	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	"The Soldiers' Quib"	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**house": dramatic sk.**	from Camp Edwards	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences":	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chestra: War news	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	**Harold M. Fleming**	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	V. F. W. Track Meet	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 'Saturday Night	Orchestra, direction	ty's Orchestra	from Boston Garden	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"	Alfred Wallenstein	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicago Theater of the	Five Star News
10:15 **Rep. Hamilton Fish**	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air": Marion Claire,	Dance Digest
10:30 Jack Leonard, songs	tra, direction Alfred	V. F. W. Track Meet	soprano, Igor Gorin, in	Dance Digest
10:45 **News of the World**	Wallenstein	from Boston Garden	"Sari"	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Hockey comment	Dance Digest
11:15 Vaughn Monroe's	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news: Weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Digest
11:30 Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Draft talk: Emil Cole-	"California Melodies":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

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Garand Rifles Are Under Way At New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP) —The first Garand emi-automatic army rifle produced by private industry rolled off the assembly line at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company today and was presented to Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson of Washington, Chief of the Army Ordnance Department.

The weapon, heretofore produced only at the Federal arsenal in Springfield, Mass., was the first of 65,000 to be manufactured at the Winchester plant under an $8,710,000 contract.

John C. Garand of Springfield, inventor of the gun, and everal high-ranking War Department officers heard General Wesson term it "the most effective combat rifle in the world."

Edwin S. Pugsley, Winchester Vice-President, said the first gun was completed almost three months ahead of schedule, and that the firm would soon be turning out 5,000 a month to augment the daily production of 550 at Springfield.

A practical demonstration of the gun's efficiency was planned later under the direction of Mr. Garand.

In a brief address to the group, General Wesson said that "in every field of ordnance production, American industry is co-operating for early mass production."

"Already, a program of nearly $2,000,000 has been placed by the ordnance department with ordnance arsenals and private industry," he said. "This program represents a 500 per cent production increase over 1939 and, compared with World War records, we are nearly a year ahead of schedule."

Mr. Garand said that criticism leveled at his weapon in past months by congressional investigating committees was inaccurate and premature and that a great deal of it was voiced before "necessary settlements" had been effected.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dinner of Boston Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. Speakers will be Alexander Sullivan and Dr. Will Durant, Edmund Burke, presiding. Individuals interested in the Committee's work are cordially invited. At Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:15 p. m.

Special dinner meeting of the Forty Plus of New England, principal speakers Judd Dewey, Roland Darling, Capt. Wallace Safford and James I. Finnie. At Colonial Club, 234 Boylston Street, Boston, 6:30 p. m.

Lecture on Latin America by Prof. Horace Davis, and Countess Elsa Tudor de Pierrefeu, sponsored by the Committee on the Americas, in the Exhibition Hall of the Public Library of Brookline, at 8:00 p. m.

Lecture on "American Plastics of 1940" by Prof. Albert G. Dietz, instructor in building at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

Lecture on "The Far Eastern Situation" by Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton University, one of series on "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," sponsored by the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, 11:00 a. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "A Survey of Sculpture," by Mrs. Tanner, at 11:00 a. m.

Luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association, on "Balance Sheet of the Next War: What Next?" Speakers, Otto D. Tolischus, of New York Times, and Dirk H. van der Stucken, member of the faculty of Phillips Academy, Andover. Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman, will preside. At the Copley-Plaza, at 12:45 p. m. Public is invited to attend.

Lecture on "American Composers" by Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian. Helen Warren Richardson, soprano, will assist. Sponsored by the Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, a concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, illustrated lecture on "Miniature Rooms," with lantern slides, by Mrs. Sayward, in the Lecture Hall, at 24:5 p. m.

Fall Legion Convention Finished $15,000 Ahead

The American Legion's national convention in Boston last September wound up "in the black," according to a report issued today by the Convention Corporation.

Contributions totaling $175,000 were received by the Corporation, and only $160,000 was spent. The $15,000 will be distributed proportionately to contributors of more than $100.

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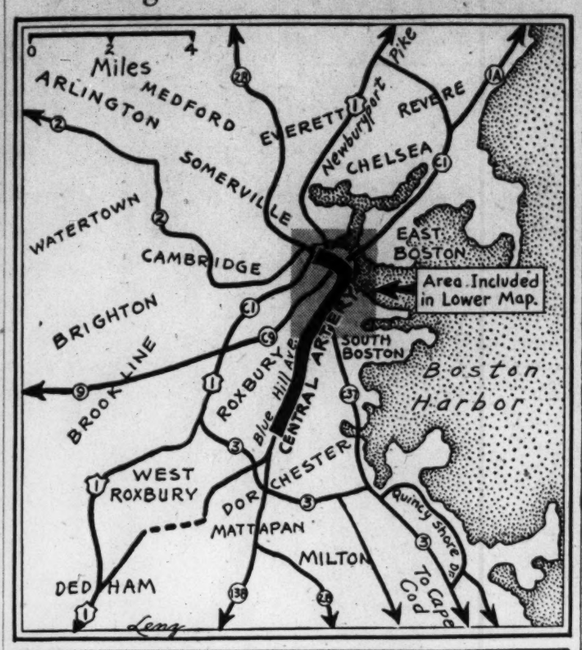
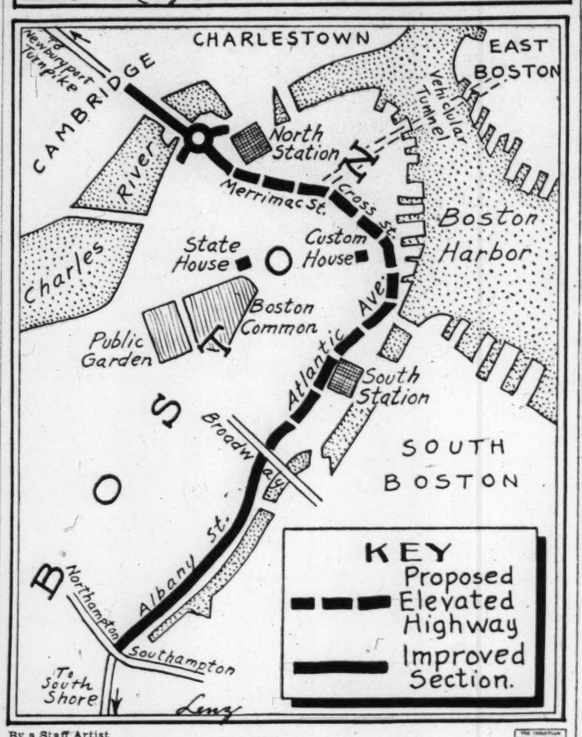
Solving Boston Traffic Problems





By a Staff Artist

An Overhead Highway Chief Feature

Upper: The map shows in heavy black line the proposed $10,500,000 overhead central artery, and $3,800,000 Blue Hills radial to extend it through Dorchester and thus link major State and Federal highway routes approaching Boston. On the South Shore, Routes 3A, 3, 28, 138 and 1, leading to Cape Cod, southern Massachusetts and Providence, now come as far as the congested areas and then abruptly stop, as shown in the narrow black lines.

On the north side, Routes 2, 28, 1 and 1A, leading to Concord, Andover, Newburyport, Cape Ann, northern Massachusetts and Maine likewise come to an abrupt end at the edge of Boston.

All this "through" traffic flows onto crowded Boston streets, a condition which the new central artery would eliminate.

Lower: The drawing shows a close-up of the overhead central artery as proposed for downtown Boston. Some existing streets would be used; some new ones would be constructed.

$25,400,000 Program Offered For Boston's Traffic Snarls

Continued from Page 1

directed by a board or official named by the Mayor, under the latter's supervision.

Route of Highway

The overhead highway would be built over a surface highway ranging from 100 to 120 feet in width to be laid out partly along existing streets and partly along a route now occupied by buildings.

Beginning at the Boston end of the Charles River Dam (Charles and Nashua Streets), the Central Artery would go to Haymarket Square, along Cross Street to Clinton Street, thence parallel to Atlantic Avenue as far as India Street. From there it would go to Atlantic Avenue, and follow that street to Kneeland Street.

At Kneeland Street the overhead highway would be flung across the freight yards adjacent to South Station, to the intersection of Broadway and Albany Streets, and along Albany to the vicinity of Dover Street.

The artery would be continued along the surface of Albany Street as far as Massachusetts Avenue.

There would be ramps leading to the skyway at Haymarket Square, where "through" traffic from the Sumner Tunnel could enter; on Atlantic Avenue near State Street, in a convenient location for downtown traffic, and at Kneeland Street.

This project is an adaptation of the Whitten proposal for a Central Artery, and is believed by traffic experts to be the keystone of Boston's traffic solution because it would link North Shore and South Shore arteries and take "through" traffic off the streets of Boston.

Blue Hill Radial

To extend this Artery by taking traffic across Dorchester to American Legion Highway to connect with routes to Providence and the Cape, a $3,800,000 "Blue Hills Radial" is to be cut across Dorchester, the bill provides. This route would start at a point on Albany Street near Massachusetts Avenue, and extend to a point on Blue Hill Avenue near Washington Street, in the vicinity of Franklin Park.

This double-barreled, 120-foot highway would run parallel to Hampden Street and about 800 feet east of it, and, farther on, parallel to Blue Hill Avenue and about 400 feet distant. It would be cut through property now occupied by buildings.

Plans for these projects were disclosed last June in The Christian Science Monitor, after their completion by the civic leaders studying the problem.

The highway bill also includes the following projects:

A $400,000 bridge over the Charles River at Gerry's Landing, to link points in Cambridge with Soldiers Field Road in Boston.

Widening Rutherford Avenue between Sullivan Square and City Square to 86 feet, to further link northern arterial routes with the proposed Central Artery.

Widening Dorchester Avenue between Old Colony Avenue and West First Street to 120 feet, to link the Quincy Shore Drive route to Cape Cod with the new Central Artery.

An extension of American Legion Highway from its intersection with Cummins Highway, running generally parallel to Hyde Park Avenue, to the West Roxbury Parkway, to link Route No. 1 leading to Providence with the Blue Hills Radial and the Central Artery.

Wider Dover Street

Widening Dover Street to 120 feet, building a long underpass to carry it under Shawmut Avenue, Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, to facilitate cross-town traffic from the Back Bay to Albany Street and the Central Artery.

Extending Embankment Road to Clarendon Street for west-bound traffic and to Berkeley Street for east-bound traffic, thus providing a less congested link between Embankment Road and the Central Artery and North Shore Routes, with Beacon Street, Commonwealth Avenue, the Fenway and points west and south.

Senator Hollis' bill was filed upon petition of 15 citizens of Greater Boston who have been active in civic efforts to develop a traffic plan. The list included:

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Albert N. Chandler of Newton, chairman of Mayor Tobin's Off-Street Parking Committee; Edwin Leason of the Advertising Club of Boston; Harry P. Grages, Secretary of the Central Labor Union; Jacob Buxbaum of Newton, member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; John Codman of Hingham, member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; H. Daland Chandler of the Boston Society of Architects.

Evacuees Radio Kin In Britain

Message of cheer to relatives and friends in Britain sped over the air waves yesterday from the State House as six English children visiting in Dover, Mass., radiocast greetings to loved ones at home, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall assured the people of Dover, England, that the United States would "go the limit as an arsenal for Democracy."

There was Jennifer Hankey of Farnham Royal, pert as an English sparrow, who bounced into the Governor's Council Chamber, promptly wriggled out of her ski pants, shook her skirts, and wanted to know if she was to see "Mr. Saltonstall."

Jennifer and the others, all primed for the short-wave contact with home over Station WRUL, under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America, by Aiding the Allies, arrived in one excited party of youngsters, ranging in age from 9 to 15, all a little scared, but very much "thumbs up."

Message to School

Young Jennifer's enthusiasm for American schools was not shared, however, by her more solemn brother, Michael, who preferred the English day school, "you know." So Michael's special message when he went on the air was simply: "Dear School, I miss you very much."

Red-thatched Timothy Sturgis of Lewis, England, sent a sturdy, firm-voiced greeting to his dad. "Hello, Daddy, I hope all is well with you."

In answer to a query before the radiocast as to what his father did in England, young Timothy turned to his mother, Mrs. John Sturgis who is here with her two children, Timothy and Margaret. "Guess you'd call it the Home Guard, wouldn't you?" she nodded affirmation.

Faith Coghill of London, spoke to "Mummy and Daddy," hoped they were very well and still had their house. Upon questioning by the Rev. William Rice of Dover, who interviewed the children, Faith confessed to liking American food and to having "put on 14 pounds since I have been here." Her "mummy" was driving a rolling kitchen in Coventry, she said.

Likes American Games

Her brother, finally gaining his voice after a little uncertain swallowing as he listened to his sister's message, said he thought American schools and American games were "swell!" He liked football better than rugby — "a little bit, not much."

Speaking of sports, jolly, red-haired Timothy burst out with enthusiasm over ice skating and skiing. As to skiing, he admitted he was "not very successful."

Margaret Sturgis, oldest of the group, looked and acted much like any bright American school girl, her blond, curly hair hanging in a becoming long bob that swept the shoulders of her red corduroy dress. She preferred skating, she admitted, to skiing. Margaret said she had a fine trip over, didn't miss a meal, and ate everything on the menu.

Neighborly Message

Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the Dover, Mass., Committee to Defend America, sent a special greeting of neighborliness to the people of Dover, England, while Governor Saltonstall transmitted "from our whole Commonwealth more than a message of heartfelt sympathy. I feel I can add faith and hope, confident of the deeds of back them up."

After the radiocast Governor Saltonstall took the children into his office, pointing out objects of historical interest.

Next week's greeting from New England to Old England over the same station will be from Bristol, Vermont, to Bristol, England.

Dairymen's League To Have Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)— Arguments which may determine whether 60,000 dairymen in the New York milkshed will get another chance to vote on amendments to the Federal Milk marketing program will be heard in the United States District Court here next week.

Court officials said Monday had been tentatively set for arguments on the motion of the Dairymen's League of New York to restrain the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting a referendum on Jan. 21 on eight proposed changes in the Federal milk order for New York.

The Government has entered a counter motion to dismiss the League's complaint, contending the court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the Secretary's authority in the administration of the marketing progrem.

Belmont Girl Scouts To Dramatize 1940

A dramatized review of the year 1940 will be presented tonight by the Belmont Girl Scouts in the Senior High School. The review will include a membership parade, the launching of the new Mariner Ship Ranger, leaders' training pantomine, and a graphical finance report.

The various phases of scouting will be portrayed including arts and crafts, community life, homemaking, international friendship, dramatics and literature, nature, sports and games, and music and dancing.

'Cheerio' From Dover to Dover by Radio

By a Staff Photographer

Air Waves Link Kin Across the Seas

Upper: A bright "cheerio" from English children staying in Dover, Mass., to the people of Dover, England. The youngsters (left to right) in rear row are Margaret and Timothy Sturgis of Lewis, England, and Faith Coghill of London. Seated are Michael and Jennifer Hankey of Farnham Royal, and Toby Coghill of London. Lower: Jennifer gets special coaching from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on proper "mike" technique.

Union Agricultural Meeting Hears Anti-Sabotage Plans

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP) —Methods for preventing sabotage of national defense industries and for combating fires started by enemy bombs, in case war should come to these shores, were discussed by fire-fighters and chiefs from all parts of the State today at the third and final day of the Union Agricultural Meeting in the Municipal Auditorium.

George O. Mansfield, chief fire inspector, of the Department of Public Safety, declared that, because of its geographical position and the character of its industries, Massachusetts is particularly vulnerable both to peace-time sabotage and to the destructions of war. He read a speech by Safety Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney.

"The most common sabotage methods are placing of incendiary and explosive time bombs on the premises of defense industries, throwing of such bombs into the premises, setting of delayed fires, ignition of inflammable material or liquid stored in the plant and substitution of inflammable or explosive fluids in place of safer fluids used in plant processing," Mr. Mansfield declared.

As precaution against sabotage, Mr. Mansfield recommended all defense industries check plant personnel and weed out possible enemy agents, make thorough research to learn birthplace, war sympathies and racial tendencies of employees, check employees' associations and habits, examine incoming shipments and packages, provide effective plant police guard and watchmen, set up efficient water and signalling systems and fire-fighting equipment, hold fire drills, provide high fences and flood lights.

Fire Chief Daniel B. Tierney of Arlington expressed his belief that fire-fighting experience in London will bring about a renaissance of the two-wheeled hose reel, and small pumping units and other hand-drawn equipment.

Balance Sheet Showing Asked In Cambridge

Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association, charged today that the document handed the Cambridge City Council last Tuesday was not a complete budget.

Principal items missing from the budget, Mr. Bell said, were appropriation for maturing debt, preliminary appropriations, and an estimate of supplementary appropriations expected before May 10, the final date set by law for the passage of supplementary appropriations to be included in the 1941 tax rate.

"These items," Mr. Bell said, "are not required to be included in the document, but nevertheless must be paid by the taxpayers. To make an accurate study of the financial condition of the City, the Taxpayers' Association is requesting through the City Council that a balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1940, be furnished the Council and taxpayers as well as a complete list of 1940 expenditures in detail and itemized by departments.

"The Association will also request the Council not to rush through preliminary appropriations until they have studied the entire financial picture of the City," he declared.

Mr. Bell said it had been the "poor practice" not to submit a printed balance sheet of the City until after the tax rate for the year has been announced, but that the Taxpayers' Association hopes to change this precedent.

Old Colony Masons Plan 150th Ritual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 10—Old Colony Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Hingham, which was instituted Dec. 10, 1792, is planning today for the observance of its 150th anniversary, in 1942. Wor. Harold Downing, presiding Master, named Frank C. Allen, one of the best informed members of the Lodge, as chairman of the committee for the observance, and his first move was to prepare for a survey of the records in anticipation of writing a historical review of the lodge.

Wor. Charles Hawk Marble, who was Master of the Lodge 50 years ago when the 100th anniversary was observed, was also named on the committee, and it is planned for him to preside over the Lodge again on the 150th anniversary, using the same gavel as he did 50 years ago.

Old Colony Lodge was located in the town of Hanover when it was instituted, moving to Hingham in 1807, Mr. Allen said. It was the first Lodge to be instituted after the merger of the two Grand Lodges which had been working in Massachusetts since 1733. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, Paul Revere is said to have initiated a move to bring the two Grand Lodges together, which was accomplished in the spring of 1792.

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Winter Home Building and Buying Spurred by Prospect of Rising Costs in Spring

Heating Trade Pays Homage To Franklin for His Stove

The plumbing and heating industry is taking time out this week to celebrate the 235th anniversary of the invention by Benjamin Franklin of the stove that marked the first real advance in heating practice from the open fireplace.

As early as 1742, Franklin devised a method of capturing some of the heat that escaped up the fireplace by lengthening the chimney, thus increasing the distance the smoke had to travel and anticipating the downdraft principle of modern hot water and steam heating.

New boilers have a fire travel three times the height of the boiler and by means of baffles, the gases of combustion are retarded so that they cannot short-circuit to the chimney until they have transferred their heat to the water in the boiler.

The industry is also observing the introduction of the "mobile plumbing shop" equipped with as many as 2,500 individual items and a perpetual inventory so that the journeyman will never be out of anything required for repairs. Carrying a pay load of about 1,100 pounds, the driver can fix anything from routing a kitchen sink drain to a major repair job in a large hotel.

Heating Sales Up

Sales of heating equipment will set a new high in 1941, accelerated by requirements for defense housing, modernization and private demands, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau today.

Chief factor in the modernization market is the growing realization that technical improvements in the last five years have outmoded thousands of heating plants. It is estimated that there is no heating equipment over 15 years old that cannot be replaced today at tremendous profit to the owner.

The entire heating system, including the boiler, the radiators, and the piping, is much more compact today. Not only the firing unit but even the controls are neatly streamlined in the colorful insulated steel jacket which covers the boiler. Small boilers for the low cost house occupy only four square feet of space.

Pipes little larger than one's thumb convey hot water at an express train speed, made possible by an electrically driven pump. Due to the fact that the pipe is so small in diameter there is a definite saving in materials and labor and there is no danger of weakening the house by the cutting of big holes in the joists.

An outstanding advantage of the present-day heating plant automatically fired by coal, oil, or gas is the fact that modern methods of control insure the fire being kept at the level needed for comfort and thus no fuel is wasted.

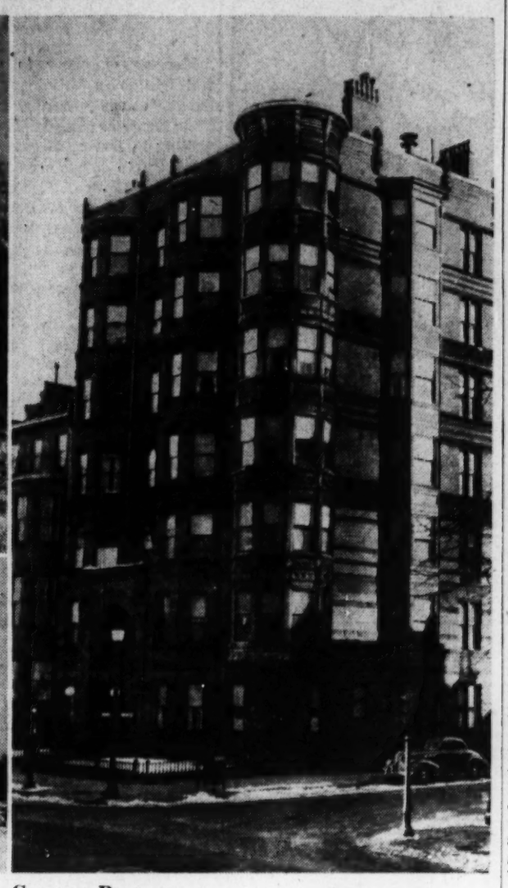
Radiators have gone in for a slenderizing process and have lost 40 per cent of their bulk. Improvements in radiator appearance and design have been accompanied by correspondingly great advances in the heat transmission efficiency per square foot of surface.

Beware Thawing Pipes

Don't use an open flame to thaw out frozen water pipes.

Your plumber will tell you that an open flame directed against frozen pipes is very likely to make them burst, besides the fire hazard set up.

The safest way is to use electricity or steam. The old-fashioned way of wrapping hot rags around the pipes is all right, only it is slow.



Apartment and Home Activity in Greater Boston

Upper left: Newly completed seven-room house on La Grange Street, Brookline, fits in between two large estates. Lower left: Robert Gray offers this quaint, gambrel roof home of seven rooms in Colonial Acres, Newton, on Dedham Street, for $9,500. Has laundry off kitchen, paneled den and paneled recreation room in basement. Right: Sale of this Beacon Street apartment house for remodeling, indicates trends in Back Bay toward small suites

On Top of the News in Building

Does it seem strange to be looking about for a new home in the middle of the winter?

If so, remember that you once put the automobile in storage about Thanksgiving and never saw it again until April. As with the motor industry, the home building field is challenging the tradition that says activities must cease when King Winter blows around the corner windows.

Speed in getting the frames of houses in place enables builders to pick a period of a few days of possibly good weather and tell the carpenters to "go to it." Modern automatic heating systems are also conducive to winter building. One builder said that winter building gives the buyer a chance to see how much shrinkage there will be in wood, almost before he moves in.

At the same time, having the heat on dries out the plaster faster. And home owners know what that means, having spent the first two winters running around the house with a handful of towels, mopping up the water that collects on the windows and sills in rivulets.

Model Kitchen, Bathroom

Linoleum, streamlined walls with curved corners for easy cleaning, modern color schemes and time saving equipment feature the model kitchen and bathroom opened this week in the Paine Furniture Company showrooms on Arlington Street.

The kitchen is General Electric equipped with modern, metal cabinets and stocked with food supplies from the S. S. Pierce Company. A home economist is serving as hostess all this week, demonstrating the many modern innovations that have taken drudgery out of housework and made the kitchen almost as automatic as the oil burner.

In conjunction with its model kitchen, Paine opened its new and enlarged linoleum department with a complete layout of new colors and decorative effects for both walls and floors in every room of the modern house.

Easy Acquisition

We are hearing more and more about Park Village in East Walpole where homes are being sold on down payments of $500 to $700 with no financing or service charges. This development is located on Coney Street, off Route 1, and will continue building through the winter.

Choice Winchester Sites

Another development catching the eye these days is Brooks Park in Winchester, a carefully planned colony on the westerly side of Grove Street, having a beautiful, panoramic view of the Mystic Lakes. Homeowners in this district talk about the wonderful sunsets, the twinkle of lights of "Morningside" after dusk, and an atmosphere of old New England where some of the oldest families in Massachusetts have lived for generations.

This is just another example of an old Massachusetts estate being taken over for home development purposes in a locality that has been well landscaped and generally isolated from the public eye. The developer is the Edward T. Harrington Company, one of the oldest real estate operators in point of service in these parts.

New Air Cleaning

The secret of what to do with the tiny particles of dust and soot that trickle through the walls and crevices of intown Boston buildings is no secret today, since Leland A. McBroom, Philadelphia architect, passed through Boston with a formula for "electrocuting" dust particles.

Mr. McBroom knew that ordinary filters would be unable to do a consistently good job of dirt removal in the downtown areas where smoke content of the atmosphere is high. So, in addition to the usual glass air filters, he recommends the installation of an "electrostatic precipitator" consisting of some 180 units about three feet in length and ranging in several rows from floor to ceiling inside the walls.

It's a big job but worth the expense in office building construction, he says. Each unit contains two small platinum wires running lengthwise along either side, electrically charged.

Outside air is exposed to this electric charge, which breaks it down physically and gives all foreign matter a positive charge.

The air then passes between two metal plates, one charged positively with 6,000 volts, the other a negatively charged plate that is grounded. The dirt and smoke particles are repelled by the positive plate as they pass through this electrostatic field and are attracted to the negative plate where they are retained. Trapped on these negative plates, the dirt is removed from the building's air supply.

Survey Points To Expanding Realty Market

In its 36th annual survey of real estate fields, the National Association of Real Estate Boards gave an optimistic outlook for building, predicated upon the national defense program but not upon unforeseen conditions such as the entry of the United States into the war.

The Association's outlook indicated greater volume of real estate activity with a market as good as last year in 97 per cent of the 237 individual cities covered in the survey. Higher prices were foreseen in at least 64 per cent of the cities with only 4 per cent anticipating a drop in building costs.

Other indications were: Higher rents for apartments in 47 per cent of the cities while rates will remain the same in the other communities.

Acting as a safety valve in this situation, single family dwellings will continue to be built by private builders despite defense activities in 61 per cent of the cities.

Apartment house construction to remain at the present volume, with 24 per cent anticipating a rise, 21 per cent a reduction.

Increased demands for home sites. More than one-half the country will feel this.

Most distinctive change in the year 1940 was the new rise of demand for industrial buildings, not only because of defense activities, but also because of better general business. Further rise is forecast for this year in about one half of the cities.

Business property prices are expected to go higher in one third of the cities.

Significantly, the very largest cities, which usually show earliest indications of any real estate trend, now top the country in their real estate outlook, with 90 per cent of cities of over 500,000 forecasting a higher sales volume in the coming year, 80 per cent expecting higher residential real estate prices, 90 per cent anticipating higher industrial property prices.

With higher rents for dwellings in prospect in 78 per cent of these very largest cities, they lead, too, in the movement to provide new homes; 63 per cent of them forecast a greater demand for home sites in 1941; 60 per cent forecast higher subdivision activity, and 63 per cent foresee bigger volume of new home building.

Most disturbing element in the picture is the outlook for taxes.

Defense Demands Causing No Lag In Activities of FHA

Defense housing has failed to make a single dent in the mounting activities of the Federal Housing Administration in providing low cost homes for average American pocketbooks in New England.

In a summary of 1940 activities, John W. Malley, FHA Director for Massachusetts, revealed that the total number of applications received for the first 11 months of last year exceeded the entire year's total for 1939.

Mr. Malley pointed out that as of Dec. 31, 1940, nearly $30,000,000 in mortgages had been insured by the FHA since its inception in Massachusetts and that a 30 per cent increase was noted in new building applications for 1940 as compared with 1939. The dollar volume of these applications showed nearly a $1,000,000 increase in 1940.

The FHA official disclosed further that close to $825,000 in taxes would go to the cities and towns throughout the State for 1940 as a result of FHA insured mortgages. Furthermore, this tax money would be paid by local banks, holding FHA mortgages, and there could be no tax delinquencies on these homes financed under the plan of the FHA, since FHA mortgages are arranged on a convenient monthly basis to include taxes.

Contributing factors in the increase of FHA business this year over one year ago, as expressed by Mr. Malley, were the genuine interest and demand for the new, lower-priced home. The liberal financing facilities of the FHA now available, and the fact that new home construction has been keeping pace with industrial expansion in this State, have contributed.

New England Builders Discard Customary Cold Weather Lag

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"How about buying that new house this Winter?"

Five years ago, that question would have produced only a cold, blank stare from would-be home owners, accustomed to thinking in terms of warm weather and blooming shrubs as the proper time to buy a home.

But this Winter, of all Winters, is the time to discard the outmoded theory that home buying must be limited to certain periods of the year, say between June and October, according to the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, which anticipates a price rise for all homes by next Spring, equivalent to an additional $1,000 to $1,500 for the $8,000 home of today.

In other words, if the home seeker wants to save money, (how much depends on the pickup of the national defense program) he is advised to get into the markets before defense drains the building industry of its regular flow of labor and materials. Awake to this urgency, builders throughout New England, particularly in the more open districts of Greater Boston warmed by the Gulf Stream, are accelerating their building programs, rather than submitting to the customary let-down.

Time to Level Off

Thus does national defense contribute to the efforts of builders over the last few years to make home building and buying an all-year round activity. Home building will never be at its best in the Winter, but the industry believes national defense has made it time to level off the peaks and lift up the valleys of production and general activity throughout the year.

Travel down the Newburyport Turnpike, Worcester Turnpike, Concord Pike or any of the major arteries swinging out of Greater Boston and you will see evidences of unusual building going on in what is commonly known as the "closed season" for new homes. Wellesley, Newton, Milton, Hingham, Lexington, Westwood and Brookline report building has failed to come to its customary blank wall stop in January.

Bigger Profit Foreseen

Although the heart of Winter is not far distant, building on Follen Hill in Lexington is proceeding at almost Summertime pace. Builder Wilbert H. Larson is putting up as many homes as he can under the old-time contract prices.

Sheridan Hills, off the Worcester Turnpike in Wellesley, is building six new houses on speculation and a few on contract. The idea in this development is that when prices begin to soar, as they undoubtedly will when the national defense program begins to absorb building labor and materials, homes built under the lower priced contracts will not only sell easily, but will bring an improved profit to the builders.

Hingham is the brightest spot on the Massachusetts Winter building map. Several developments report continued building into the Winter season with Bradley Park still putting up homes at the rate of one every week. In Colonial Acres, Newton, William Gray is building homes without interruption on contract for families trying to get into the market before the price lift.

In Oakdale, the Fuller Lumber Company's Life Magazine prize home development, at least two homes are being finished every week and the red sold signs appear as fast as the new posters marked "for sale."

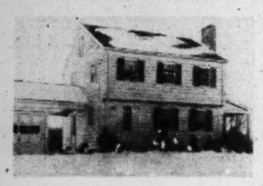
Lumber Big Problem

Biggest question mark in the building industry at this time is lumber. According to the National Defense Advisory Commission, between 4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber will be required within the next 12 months alone for the housing of troops and other defense construction. As a safeguard against the pending shortage, the Government purchased 425,000,000 feet of rough lumber salvaged from the New England hurricane. This is now being sawed and finished for storage purposes.

Similar is the case of steel. Output has been stepped up to build tanks and battleships. This primary defense program can be met easily, but government economists are scratching their heads over what will happen with the secondary demand certain to develop with workers getting fatter pay envelopes and beginning to think in terms of new automobiles and new homes.

The strain will undoubtedly be felt later on in a tight squeeze for supplies in non-defense programs such as private home building. The builders know this. So do the would-be home owners. Hence the outlook for the busiest Winter building in the history of the New England States.

WESTWOOD
The Residential Town



See this attractive six-room house with all improvements. Large living room with fireplace, tile bath and shower, oil heat, game room with fireplace, screened porch, garage, finished street, 30,000 square feet of land. Price $7200.

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Incomparably fine apartments, two to five rooms, with smart electric kitchenettes.
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NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.
Here, indeed, is one of those rare opportunities to purchase a distinctive, brick residence at a mere fraction of original cost! It is modern, of good Colonial design and contains 9 rooms, 3 baths (2 all tiled including ceiling), sun terrace, breakfast porch, oil heat. Sweeping, corner lot of almost 20,000 sq. ft. with beautiful shrubbery. 3-car garage with man's room. All of this for only $13,500! Most liberal financing can be arranged.
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HAROLD C. WISWALL, Realtor
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West of Boston
Ideal Summer or Year-Round Home
RARE and beautiful, old colonial with delightful panoramic view over fields, brook-watered pastures and the woods beyond. The house has been tastefully renovated but unspoiled—still has the old low ceilings, paneling and numerous fireplaces. 4 family chambers, dressing rooms, 2 baths, a 3rd floor studio and recreation room, 2 maids' rooms and bath. 100 acres more or less well divided into orchards, woodland and tillage, bordered on one side by a meadow brook. Large barn with box stalls, cow tie-ups, garage, gardener's cottage of 6 rooms. Easy commuting distance over hard roads to Boston.
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Community Playhouse Wellesley 2600

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Think of it—a 5-room home for $37 per month (after small down payment). Here at DUXBURY ESTATES you can enjoy modern living in a healthy country atmosphere—yet only 8 miles from Boston, and only a few minutes' walk to schools, stores and churches. Smallest plot of land, 10,000 sq. ft.
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$10,000—Unusual Cape Cod
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Charming white Colonial on quiet street: 6 rooms, sun room, garage; carried for approx. $50 per month.
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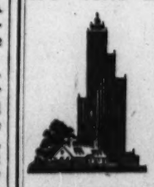

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Want to Buy a New England Farm?—Shop Early and Avoid the Rush

Acreage to Fit All Purses To Be Available in Spring

If Winter comes . . . can Spring and the inevitable urge to own a place in the country be far behind?

Recognizing that real estate "stove leaguers" are gathering throughout New England cities these frost-bitten days to warm their hearts and ears with talks about buying that "place in the country next Spring" real estate agencies are getting out their farm "shopping lists" early.

One of these, the Orleans County Development Association of Vermont, is typical of a growing list of civic organizations conducting business on a nonprofit basis for the "good of the community." The Association says it is going to be a big year for the farm hunter with $1,000 to $25,000 in his pocket and an urge for a few hundred acres of woodlands and pasture lands to call his own.

Starting at the low price end of the Association's list, there is a four-acre place with a story-and-a-half house and barn, 1½ miles from Coventry Village, for $1,000. Close to Charleston, there is a farm of 84 acres loaded with berry bushes, trees, trout stream, and a pleasant, restful view, for $1,200.

Farm for $3,500

For the family with $3,500 to spend there is a 1½-story farm house with 98 acres on the shores of Shadow Lake, a sugar house, good beach, trout stream, two-car garage and barn. Or for as much as $16,000 there is a two-story house recently completely remodeled with 205 acres on a concrete highway, beautiful view of Lake Memphremagog and an established tourist business taking 1,200 guests every season. Four tourist cabins, a herd of cows and all modern plumbing are included.

But to run down the list rapidly, there is a 208-acre place for $3,000; a 288-acre farm for $4,200; 122 acres for $1,800, including farmhouse and regular farm equipment; 119 acres for $3,000; 100 acres for $1,500, including a two-story house, two barns, spring water, two brooks, natural ravine for a pond, plenty of woodlands and good garden or fruit growing possibilities.

Farms of the type listed in Orleans County are on the market largely because agricultural economics have driven the farmer down from the hill country into the valley homes. Faced with the problem of abandoned properties which produce no revenues for the towns and serve to pull down prevailing property values, places like Orleans County have organized official community agencies to help dispose of the properties.

All Prices Listed

Thus the groups are in no sense real estate agents, since they are officially organized and directed by the local selectmen and city councils to co-operate with families desiring selected properties at reasonable prices. Being non-profit organizations, they are interested in helping families to find the "right" places.

Whatever the family wants in a Summer home or an all-year-round place, it can be found in a spot like Orleans County where each season has its fascinating features. Summer with its crisp, lake air, fresh water beaches; Autumn with its gay maple tree foliage which is here in abundance, mountain climbing and horseback riding; Spring with its early leafing maples mixed with the numerous shades of evergreens . . . they are all part of the county's invitation to would-be farm owners.

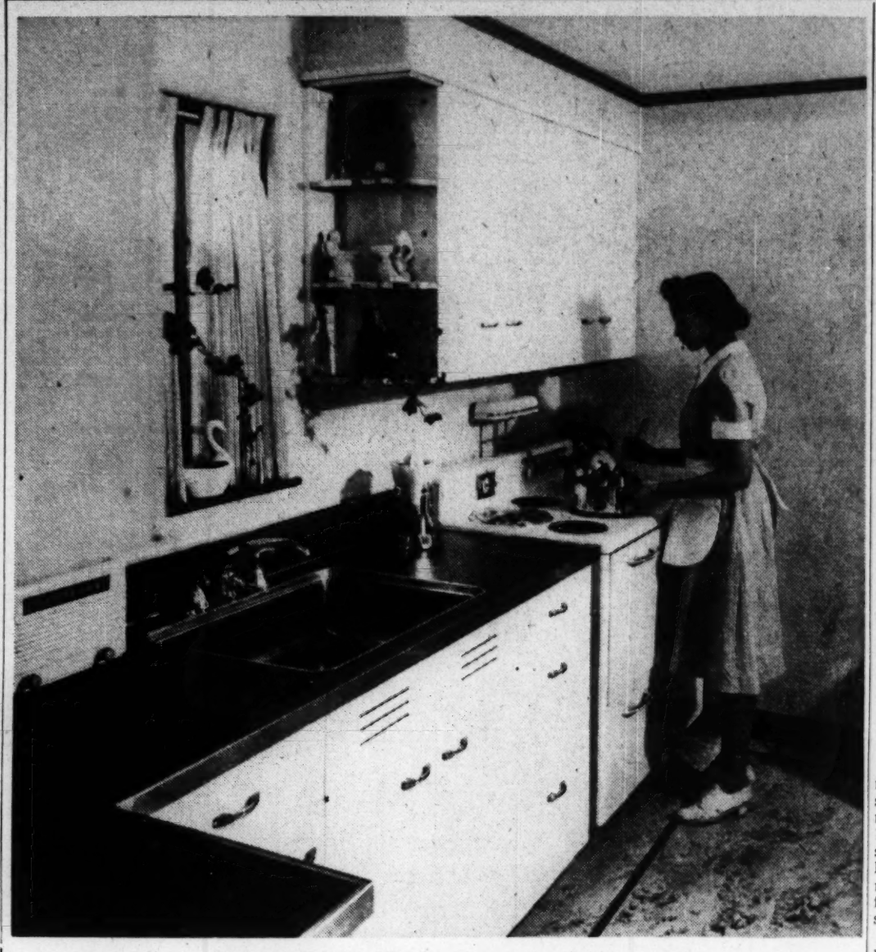
And the time to think about buying a farm, the Association says, is while there is still three to five months to get a good one without rushing into a sale. In other words, get your "farm shopping lists" ready now for the opening of the roads in the Spring.

Boston Realtors Aid Defense Plan

The Boston Real Estate Exchange announced that it would be officially represented by Henry W. Merrill of C. W. Whittier and Brothers, and John S. Giles, head of the office of George A. Giles and Sons, at a meeting in Washington today for the purpose of forming a nation-wide organization of real estate interests designed to protect and promote industrial property values.

The specific plan is to organize a group within the National Association of Real Estate Boards to which industrialists can go for information concerning the availability of industrial sites and what can best be produced at those sites. Such service is considered of the utmost importance in the national defense emergency, with the demand for industrial properties and sites on the upclimb.

There is also a strong, growing demand for subsidiary plants, either for local production or for distribution purposes on a national basis.



Model Exhibit at Paine Furniture Company

General Electric equipped kitchen practically runs itself while housewife looks on. Among features are towel racks that pop out at housewife when door is opened. Electric stove is first of its kind in production. Exhibit is intended to be permanent, keeping up with trends to make the kitchen the most popular room in the house.

Effect of Defense Upsurge Evidenced in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—The millions of dollars being poured into Rhode Island under the national defense program have produced physical changes and an industrial boom, the full effects of which are not expected to be felt for many more months.

Attention was turned this week to the problem of housing when Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody at Washington announced that the housing shortages developing in the Newport and Quonset Point areas of Rhode Island were in the "acute" classification. The United States Housing Authority was instructed, in a report made to the President, to proceed at once on new projects for 538 dwelling units at Newport and 262 more in the Quonset Point area.

At Quonset Point, on the west side of Narragansett Bay, the Navy's new northeastern air station rapidly is taking shape and thousands of workers and naval men are on the scene. Housing facilities in the area are at a premium and the shortage becomes increasingly serious as each month finds more persons employed on the project.

Station Isolated

Like many other large Army or Navy establishments now being rapidly expanded in the Nation, Quonset Point is tucked away in an isolated section, a considerable distance from any large community. It is four miles from Wickford and six miles from East Greenwich, the combined populations of those communities being less than 6,000. Since work began at the Point, a special bus line has begun operating to Providence, 20 miles away. Scores of carpenters and others commute to the project.

Newport was one of the busiest spots during the World War. When President Roosevelt passed through the city last fall he recalled the wartime activities there and promised that Newport again would play a prominent part in the defense program this time.

That promise is being carried out. The Naval Torpedo Station, the Naval Training Station and the Army post, Fort Adams, have been expanded several times. The bustling summer resort city, which usually enjoyed quiet during the winter months, now is busier than at any time since the last wartime period.

On Jamestown Island, between Newport and Quonset Point, there is more defense activity as two long-idle forts, Getty and Wetherill, are spruced up and equipped for Army units. Several of the new buildings have been completed. In all, 39 buildings will be built at Fort Getty and 42 at Fort Wetherill.

Unemployment Compensation

Rhode Island's Unemployment Compensation Fund also is feeling the effects of the State's industrial boom. In his inaugural message this week, Gov. J. Howard McGrath called attention to the Fund and suggested that perhaps payments being made weekly by Rhode Island wage earners might be eliminated temporarily or at least reduced.

The Governor also cited the fact that Rhode Island is one of the few States where the Fund is built up completely from employee contributions. Employers do not make equal contributions, as they do in some other States and as they do in all States under the Federal Social Security program.

With more and more workers being added to Rhode Island pay rolls, while the number of unemployed decreases steadily, the contributions to the Unemployment fund have been mounting rapidly while the charges against it have fallen off. The result is a large surplus which isn't expected to be tapped to any appreciable extent until the defense program tapers off.

In view of the Governor's suggestion, calling attention to the surplus, some action at this session of the Legislature is expected.

Urges Limiting Realty Taxes To Realty Aid

All real estate tax revenue would be restricted to financing of governmental activities benefiting real estate under a proposal made by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, at a dinner given by the Apartment House Owners Association at the Hotel Kenmore recently. He recommended that real estate owners study the advisability of such a plan.

Mr. Long, however, did not claim such a proposal would solve the problem of overtaxation of real estate. He described general government, police and fire protection, sanitation and education as the activities benefiting the real estate taxpayer.

On the other hand, he said, expenditures for retirement of past debts should be spread over all tax sources, while he contended public welfare does not benefit real estate.

Barrows Under Fire in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10 (AP)—Maine lawmakers are delving into a legislative investigating committee's report charging former Gov. Lewis O. Barrows with "highly improper" conduct in an insurance transaction involving State-owned automobiles.

The report also criticized Mr. Barrows for boosting salaries of a "substantial number" of State employees in the last days of his administration.

The investigating committee, which Senate President Nathaniel Tompkins (R) of Houlton headed, disclosed that Mr. Barrows awarded to an unqualified agent $600 of an $893 commission on an automobile insurance contract.

Mr. Barrows was not available immediately for comment on the committee's report, which stated that the former chief executive, prior to leaving office Jan. 1, gave approximately $875 weekly, or about $45,500 yearly, in salary increases to "some 245" persons.

The committee's report said that the agent in the automobile transaction, Brooks Brown, Augusta insurance man, "acknowledged" that the $600 commission was a "matter of political patronage" and that his only knowledge of the deal was that he had been advised he was to receive the money.

The remaining $293 of the commission money went to Charles O. Jortberg, Jr., Portland agent for the Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Co., which underwrote the policy.

The report said that the entire commission should have gone to Mr. Jortberg, who obtained the business.

Revival Is Seen in Apartment House Field

The apartment house business is coming back . . . rents are on the way up . . . only 7 per cent of Boston and Brookline apartments are now vacant . . . the day of large apartments has gone with their conversion into small suites to follow the general trend toward smaller families . . . this was the summary of the local apartment house industry today by Thomas R. Flynn, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association.

Mr. Flynn pointed to the Back Bay districts on lower Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street as indicative of the broad-scale trend to convert large, expensive apartments with guest rooms, studies and butler's pantries into one, two and three-room suites for medium-incomed families. The 7 per cent of vacancies in Boston apartments, he said, are almost wholly in the huge, old-fashioned apartment suites which "now constitute a distinct liability in the market."

Entire apartment house neighborhoods, Mr. Flynn explained, have gone to "rooming houses" or single room suites for one and two persons. In the last two to three years, he figured that 3,000 to 3,500 new, small apartments had been established by the conversion or remodelling of large apartment houses to fit the modern trend to smaller living quarters.

A local survey by the Association reveals that rents are now about the same as a year ago, but promise to rise steadily through the next year or more. Rent increases were predicated upon the promise of soaring taxes for national defense.

Mr. Flynn anticipated no relief for tax burdened real estate despite nation-wide efforts by organized realty agencies to peg real estate taxes at an average figure based on the last five years' experience.

"Real estate," said Mr. Flynn, "is at the point where it cannot absorb the defense taxes. It is now taxed at the rate of 5 per cent on capital investment, a dangerous figure. Government will have to find new sources of revenue for its defense program or break the back of the real estate camel with the extra burden.

"National defense is bringing the real estate tax issue to a head. It will accentuate the urgent need for earmarking all real estate tax revenues for the benefit of real estate owners. The owners of property should be compelled to pay only for services received and not for all the costs of government maintenance."

The Association secretary looked for some stringent real estate tax reforms over the next few years. With a vast reservoir of available funds for building, he anticipated a heavy apartment house construction program during the next year, through private initiative. The industry, he said, has less fear for a lack of materials that it has for a lack of labor with defense absorbing the skilled workers.

Unit Votes Sought By Democrats In Bay State House

Efforts to influence Democratic members of the House of Representatives to vote as a unit on all measures will be made during the 1941 Legislative session, Representative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, revealed recently as he announced the formation of a Democratic caucus steering committee.

The steering committee will meet twice a week to outline and discuss legislation, while the Democratic caucus will convene once a week. The first caucus will be held Thursday, an hour before the House goes into formal session. Steering Committee members are Representatives Troy, John E. Powers of Boston, James F. Tobin of Salem, James L. Vallely of Boston, William White of Fall River, Enrico Cappucci of Boston, Philip Markley of Springfield, Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Arthur U. Mahan of Leominister, Colin Cameron of Amesbury, Joseph H. Downey of Brockton, Michael J. Conway of Millville, William J. Fleming of Worcester, and J. Kenney Brooks of Lawrence.

Representatives Powers and Tobin will serve as assistant Democratic floor leaders, while Representative Vallely will be permanent secretary of the Democratic caucus.

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Briefly, 16 rooms, 5 baths, 5-car garage with stalls for horses, over an acre of land. The price is most interesting to any buyer.
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Every Service Included

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At Gloucester St. — Distinctive modern apartment with light on 3 sides. 7 rooms, 3 baths. Fireproof, elevator building, resident superintendent.
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Large living room overlooking Public Garden, 2 bedrooms, bath, elevator, resident superintendent.
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Leisurely, Carefree Living .
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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day's sales	858,860
1941 volume to date	4,167,940
1940 volume to date	4,860,070

Stocks Rise Some as Rails Take the Lead

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Upward trends persisted in today's stock market with rails continuing in favor.

Gains, running to a point or so at the start, however, were trimmed in most cases near the final hours as customers inclined to cash in here and there on the lengthy advance. Small fractional plus marks predominated as the session drew to a close.

Dealings, fast in the forenoon, slowed later but transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares, largest volume for the year to date.

The business picture still was stimulating for seller as well as the war news was considered more hopeful than otherwise. The approaching week end, though, inspired speculative caution.

Among the better share performers were Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway, Pennsylvania, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem,. U. S. Rubber, Air Reduction, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Smelting, International Nickel, du Pont, J. C. Penny, Bond Stores, Schenley Distillers, and American Telephone. A new 1940-41 high was posted for Louisville & Nashville.

Propped in the curb were American Gas, Babcock & Wilcox, Brewster Aero, Singer Mfg., and N. J. Zinc. Page-Hershey Tubes, an inactive issue, dropped about 18 points on an opening transaction. It was the first sale of the stock since November, 1939.

Rail Bonds Extend Gains

Rail bonds extended their new year upsurge today with many new advances running to as much as 3 points.

Some of the recent trading favorites in the carrier group were slowed down by profit selling, but persistent bidding brought many of the lately neglected issues into prominence. Turnover was again at a high level.

U. S. Governments moved in step with the rails, showing gains running to 10-32ds of a point near the final hour. This was a continuation of yesterday's rally following Secretary Morgenthau's comment that the securities had been unduly depressed by the Federal Reserve Board's proposals for more stringent monetary controls to prevent inflation.

Well ahead in the rail list were Erie & Jersey 6s, Burlington (Illinois) 4s, Boston & Maine 4¾s, St. Paul 4¾s and Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s.

Industrial and utility loans were steady. Foreigns were mixed.

Puget Sound Power Negotiations Result In Stock Gyrations

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineers Public Service Co. and representatives of the Bonneville Administration issued a statement saying that recent conferences would be followed by other studies in reference to possible Bonneville acquisition of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co., of which Engineers owns practically all common stock.

The statement warned against speculation in securities of Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Engineers' subsidiary.

A spokesman for Engineers said the warning was prompted by "unusual speculative activity" in the preferred stocks of the Puget Sound company since the start of purchase discussions.

The $6 preferred in the New York Curb Exchange sold Jan. 9 as high as $64.50. After the statement appeared it quickly dropped to around $59.25, closing at $60 for a loss of $5.25. The $5 prior preferred sold off from $107.50 to $105, down $3 from Jan. 8.

Company sources said all parties to the present negotiations had been especially concerned over the gyrations in the $6 preferred. Six months ago it was selling in the low twenties, moving up to around $30 a share at mid-October.

After the break in the stocks Wall Street circles heard rumors that the Federal Securities & Exchange Commission had ordered an investigation of recent dealings.

Last week the $6 preferred advanced $9.50 a share on a turnover of 11,100 shares. The prior preferred was up $10.75 on a much smaller volume. Also listed in the curb are several classes of Puget Sound electric bonds. These have shown no unusual fluctuations in recent market sessions.

Wheat Irregularly Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—After fluctuating above and below previous closing levels, wheat prices closed slightly higher today.

The market's ability to retain its firm undertone despite scattered profit taking, hedging and short selling was attributed to small lot orders originating with mills or buyers following the higher trend of securities. The strong premiums quoted for spot wheat, ranging up to 6 cents or better over futures, constituted an important market support.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 8 compared with Jan. 8, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $13,022,194.98 ($15,323,978.95); expenditures $44,335,185.84 ($48,320,486.24); net balance $1,781,567,998.92 ($2,424,343,224.97); working balance included $1,040,422,715.28 ($1,717,405,531.89); customs receipts for month $7,309,138.19 ($13,359,175.57); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,034,697,730.37 ($2,843,651,480.92); expenditures $5,463,888,930.38 ($4,991,817,819.92); excess of expenditures $2,429,791,200.01 ($2,148,166,439.00); gross debt $45,076,626,815.29 ($42,035,784,634.74); increase over previous day $3,761,581.82; gold assets $22,033,700,128.75 ($17,739,885,427.03).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	4	53	53	53	Jan 9
6¼	3⅜	Acme Steel (3)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 8
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	12	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	− ⅛
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	− ¼
19½	12½	Addressog (¼g)	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	Jan 8
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	91	42⅛	40⅝	42	+1¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
7	4	Alaska Jun (⅛)	5	5	4⅞	5	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
12½	4⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	10⅝	10½	10½	− ⅛
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	7	21⅜	20½	20½	− ¼
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅛e)	5	24½	24¼	24¼	− ⅜
12⅜	6⅜	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 9
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	165	164½	164½	Jan 9
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	Dec30
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	19	7½	7⅜	7½	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jan 9
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	1	36⅜	36½	36½	− ⅛
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 9
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 9
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48⅛	48¼	48½	+ ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	14	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	4	57½	56¾	56¾	−1¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	8	8	8	Jan 7
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	2	37⅞	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Am Cable & R	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	9	95¼	94	94½	− ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	185	185	185	Jan 7
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	25	31¼	30¾	31	+ ⅛
65	34	Am Car & F pf	7	63¾	63	63½	
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	9	23	22¾	22¾	− ⅛
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 9
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	7	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅝
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 9
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 2
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	4	1	1	1	
24¼	9½	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	38	14⅞	13½	14¾	+1½
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	26	18⅛	16¼	17⅝	+1⅝
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅞
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1e)	2	37	37	37	− ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	4	51	50½	50½	− ½
37⅜	14½	Am Ice	8	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21	21	21	Jan 6
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 6
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jan 8
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	16	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	6	93	92¾	93	+ ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	25	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	8	45⅞	44½	45⅞	+1¾
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	13	38¾	37½	38	+ ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	29	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M(¾e)	16	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	6	45	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Jan 7
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¾
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	17	28½	28	28	− ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11	11	11	
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	Jan 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	85	84	85	+1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	15	168¼	168	168	
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	3	73½	73	73½	+ ⅜
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	74¼	73¾	74¼	+ ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	− ½
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	29	7	6¾	6⅞	− ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	60	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
101½	83¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jan 6
12	6	Am Woolen	9	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	− ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	7	59¾	59¼	59¼	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	59	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	− ¼
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jan 9
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 7
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	29	29	29	Jan 6
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111¼	111	111¼	
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N V 10
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	12	34⅜	33⅜	34	+ ¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom (1¼g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
⅝	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87	86	87	Jan 9
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	2	96¾	96	96¾	Jan 9
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	125	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	11	65½	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	15	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	− ¼
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 9
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	19½	19	19½	+ ½
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	13	24	23⅞	23⅞	
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	10	7	7	7	− ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	49	49	Jan 9
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	72¼	72¼	72½	Jan 9
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	22	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	− ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	24	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	34	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	25	24⅛	23½	23½	− ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	6	29½	28⅝	29½	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	8	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126	126	126	Jan 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Jan 9
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	46	36¼	35¾	35¾	− ⅛
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	10	20⅞	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Jan 9
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ½
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	37	89¼	88¼	88¼	− ¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	130	128½	130	+1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	26	26	26	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	21	21	21	− ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23½	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	19	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	3	34⅞	34½	34⅝	−1⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅞
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	8	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	− ⅛
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 9
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	12	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	41	41	41	
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅝
4½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¾
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 9
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	33	33	33	
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	19	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	21	21	21	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅜
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
6¾	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	39	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ½
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 9
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	59¼	58¼	58¼	− ¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	50¼	49½	49⅝	− ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	38	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta B	2	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 8
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 2
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	7	34	33¾	34	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
22	15	Chain Belt (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	− ½
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Jan 2
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	33	43⅜	43⅜	43½	+ ¼
101	84¼	Ches & O pf(4)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec31
6¼	3⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	44	43⅝	44	− ⅛
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 8
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅝	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 8
16⅛	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	11	13⅜	12⅞	13	Jan 9
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	32	71½	70⅜	70½	
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	
4½	2	City Stores	2	3	2⅞	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	9	30½	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅜
45½	25⅛	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	− ¼
131	99⅛	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ¼
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	− ¾
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅓a)	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	102	101¾	102	Jan 8
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	5	30	29¾	30	− ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	3	20	20	20	+ ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	5	21¼	21	21	Jan 9
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	30	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	82	82	82	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jan 9
98¾	71	Col.Carb (4.60e)	2	78¾	78¼	78¼	− ¾
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	9	30¾	30⅝	30¾	
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 8
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	+ ¾
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	109¼	108⅞	109¼	Jan 9
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	32	11⅜	11	11	− ⅛
1¾	⅝	Com'th & South	57	1⅛	¾	¾	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	51¾	50½	51¾	+1⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	23	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
6⅛	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	4	4	4	+ ⅜
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 9
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	10	29⅜	29	29	− ⅛
16	7½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	10	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	64	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107⅛	107	107	− ⅜
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 7
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	5	7¾	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	5	5	5	Jan 8
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	40	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	10	1⅛	⅞	⅞	Jan 9
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21	21	21	Jan 8
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Jan 8
19½	9⅞	Container (1⅛e)	10	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	10	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	85	83½	85	+1
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	16	39½	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅝
4¾	2	Cont Motors	20	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	38	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	10	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	55	54½	54½	− ½
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	11	47⅛	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
184	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	181	181	181	+3
7½	3	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	12	19⅞	19	19½	
32¾	17

Commerce and Finance

Government Takes Big Step to End 'Industrial Blackouts'

Business and Industry

New Industries Urged to Meet Peace 'Shock'

BALTIMORE (AP)—Immediate research for new products and new industries to cushion "the dangerous shock" of transformation from defense to peacetime economy was urged by William L. Batt, Deputy Commissioner of the industrial materials division National Defense Advisory Council.

Mr. Batt told the Scrap Iron and Steel Institute that "the post-emergency problem will be vastly more grave than you can imagine. I do not believe the nation ever again will stand for ten or twelve million unemployed."

Both dole and "made work" are "equally unpleasant and even menacing" answers to widespread unemployment, he declared, and industrial research "may result in a healthful redirection of American industry."

Industry as a whole should do its utmost to keep prices down, Mr. Batt said, adding that "the failure of voluntary control will produce governmental control."

He said scrap metal prices "have been inching up and up for months," and that this is "genuinely dangerous. It is a stimulus for speculation and hoarding. I am going to ask you not to hoard scrap. The need for it is too great.

"The economy and defense of this nation rest too heavily on steel, and steel, of course, rests on supplies of scrap. I see it as your patriotic duty to secure and sell as much scrap as you can, and as rapidly and cheaply as possible."

Food Service Equipment Units Face FTC Charges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued a complaint against two associations, 16 individuals and 36 corporations charging a monopoly in the food service equipment industry.

The associations named were Food Service Equipment Industry, Inc., of Chicago, and American Vitrified China Manufacturers' Association, New Castle, Pa.

The complaint charged that through the industry association the manufacturers of food service equipment had been required to sell their products through association members and not directly to ultimate users, and that the distributors in the association "pursued a general policy of reducing competition throughout the United States."

Manufacturers were given "honor roll certificates," the FTC said, to show that they had agreed not to sell through any but "recognized" dealers and to discontinue direct sales to hotels, restaurants and others.

In addition, the commission charged, the association made an agreement with the China Manufacturers' Association, makers of stainless steel and enamel cooking equipment, and three of the largest commercial gas range manufacturers which was intended to monopolize the purchase from manufacturers and resale of such products in member companies.

Gold Imports Up Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose sharply last week to $62,211,720 after having dropped to the lowest level in more than two years during the previous week.

The Commerce Department reported this in disclosing that Canada had sent in $51,973,599 during the week ended January 1. The only other important gold shipper was Japan, which sent $9,098,101.

Silver imports amounted to $1,304,527, showing little change from the previous week. Major shippers were Mexico with $574,017, Japan with $223,177.

Gold exports amounted to $1,401 and silver exports totalled $3,511.

Gold held under earmark for foreign countries totalled $1,807,673,263 at the end of the week, an increase of $3,076,019.

Texas Corp. Fined $14,000 On Price-Fixing Charge

DANVILLE, Ill. (AP) —The Texas Company was fined $14,000 by Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley on an anti-trust law charge of fixing gasoline prices which the company declined to admit or contest.

Court action in which the company entered a plea of nolo contendere and was fined Jan. 6 was disclosed Tuesday.

The company was one of nine and seven individuals indicted at Madison, Wis. Three other companies and three individuals who also pleaded nolo contendere were fined an aggregate of $45,000 in Chicago last Dec. 13.

USHA Legislation Analyzed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The "fundamental purpose of USHA legislation, its legal and fiscal functions, the manner in which the co-operation of private capital is enlisted through the issuance of Local Housing Authority Bonds and the security behind these bonds" are discussed in a pamphlet issued by Harvey Fisk & Sons, Inc. The study includes a "legal corollary" on USHA legislation which was prepared for the firm of J. N. Mitchell of the law firm of Caldwell & Raymond.

Elected

Blank & Stoller

Henry M. Pease

Elected President of International Standard Electric Corp. Mr. Pease, who has been with the company for 42 years, was Vice-President. Col. Sosthenes Behn, Chairman of the Board, has been serving as President.

Illinois Bell Tel. Plans $50,000,000 Refunding Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Illinois Bell Telephone Co., Chicago, announced plans to sell $50,000,000 worth of 2¾ per cent first mortgage bonds for refunding purposes.

Filing a registration statement with the Securities Commission, the company said it proposed to sell $46,250,000 of the new bonds to the general public and $3,750,000 to the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y., as investments for the Telephone company's pension funds, for which the bank is trustee.

The maturity date for the bonds is 1981.

Proceeds of the bonds were earmarked mostly for the payment of $45,000,000 face value of the company's 3½ per cent series B bonds, which it intends to call for redemption about April 1 at 107½ per cent of face value plus accrued interest.

Another $1,500,000 was to be set aside for repayment of an advance received by the Illinois company last June from the parent American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Morgan Stanley & Co., New York, was named as the largest of numerous underwriters.

Engineering Awards For Week 154 P. C. Above a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week totaled $157,823,000, the third highest volume since the start of the defense program, Engineering News-Record reported. The total was 145 per cent greater than the same week a year ago.

An increase in industrial building boosted private awards to a level 119 per cent above the corresponding week of 1940. A big volume of public building contracts, including several large munitions plants for the war department, lifted public awards 154 per cent above a year ago.

Biggest awards of the week were a $23,000,000 smokeless powder plant at Charlestown, Ind., and a $15,000,000 ammunition loading plant at Milan, Tenn.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk (5 Days)	Prev. Wk (4 Days)	Year Ago (5 Days)
Private	$34,184,000	$31,395,000	$15,591,000
State and Municipal	35,354,000	21,446,000	40,385,000
Federal	88,285,000	29,703,000	8,402,000
Total	157,823,000	82,544,000	64,378,000

Auto Production Rises Above 1940

DETROIT (AP)—Passenger car and truck production this week rebounded from the two holiday weeks to 111,510 units, Automotive News said in its survey of the industry. Assemblies last week numbered 79,643. A year ago this week they totaled 110,169.

Practically all of this week's gains, he trade paper says, were accounted for by Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

The survey placed General Motors output this week at 49,025 units, compared with 38,443 last week; Chrysler divisions at 26,775, against 19,630 the previous week, and Ford at 25,650, against last week's 11,550.

"There was little activity in the independent group except for Packard, which resumed production Monday after its annual inventory," the paper said.

Brokers' Loans Off In Week of Jan. 8

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $350,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 8 and the total represented a decrease of $69,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $519,000,000.

Consol. Edison Stock Appraisal

NEW YORK — Abraham & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, are distributing an appraisal of the common stock of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., based upon a practical analysis of the most pertinent factors.

U. S. Raises Critical Tool Orders 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has arbitrarily increased by 50 per cent all its orders of "critical" machine tools to be delivered for defense production in 1941.

Disclosing this, defense officials described the arrangement and the machine tool makers' acceptance of it is one of the biggest steps yet taken to end "industrial blackouts."

The authorities said the increase in orders of tools for making planes, tanks, guns and other weapons was decided upon to meet complaints of the tool manufacturers that they could not learn total requirements of the American and British armament programs and consequently could not plan further expansion intelligently.

No Accurate Gauge

Since needs growing out of the European war constitute a "moving target" that cannot be gauged accurately in advance, officials said, the manufacturers were told simply to add 50 per cent to all orders they already had for 1941 delivery.

The response of the industry, generally, it was said, was to this effect: "we don't see how this can be done; but since you say it has to be done, we'll do it."

The increase in orders applied only to "critical" tools such as horizontal and vertical boring machines, radial drills and planers, jig boring machines and gear equipment. Many other tools, either easier to make or less in demand for defense production, were not affected.

Instead of a previously scheduled production of $600,000,000 this year, it was said, the industry would probably turn out $700,000,000 worth of products. This compares with a normal output of about $150,000,000 a year.

The Government orders actually amount only to a guarantee to the manufacturers that their increased production will be purchased. As the tools are turned out, they will be bought directly by defense industries and the Government orders cancelled.

Officials said that virtually all of the some 200 large machine tool companies in the country were now employing two or more shifts a day.

Two Shifts Generally

In many New England plants, it was said, a six-day week of two 10-hour shifts daily was the rule. Some plants elsewhere are running two shifts of eight hours each; others three shifts of eight hours each. Many production authorities question the value of three full shifts a day, contending that some operations must cease part of the day to permit cleanup and maintenance work.

Authorities reported that airplane engine plants were working now about as many hours as they could, some 24 hours a day six days a week, with cleanup crews busy on Sundays. It was no use for all airplane frame plants to go on a 24-hour basis, they added, until the slower engine production caught up with them.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War in charge of industrial mobilization, was asked at a press conference Thursday what progress had been made toward ending the "industrial blackouts" against which William S. Knudsen, defense director, complained in an address to the National Association of Manufacturers less than a month ago. Mr. Patterson replied that "active measures" regarding critical items had been taken, and that the response of industry had been excellent.

Zinc Production Reaches New High

NEW YORK (AP)—December production of all grades of slab zinc rose to the highest for any month on record but stocks at the end of the month dropped to less than a week's supply at the current rate of shipments, the American Zinc Institute reported.

Production increased to 59,883 tons from 56,459 in November and 57,941 a year ago.

Stocks contracted to 12,884 tons from 18,386 a month earlier. A year ago they totaled 65,995 tons.

Shipments during December stepped up to 65,385 tons from 62,295 in November and were well ahead of 53,468 in December, 1939.

Exports dwindled to zero from 560 tons in November.

Metal men recalled that defense officials recently conferred with leaders of the zinc industry to survey the supply situation. Many producers have arranged to broaden output and it was believed production will be increased still more later in the year.

Int'l Harvester Co. Is Having Labor Trouble

CHICAGO (AP)—M. J. La Croix, manager of manufacturing of the International Harvester Company, announced that the company's Springfield, Ohio, motor trucks works would be compelled to restrict operations next Monday if a strike at the Fort Wayne, Ind., plant continued.

He said a curtailment at Springfield would tie up national defense orders.

"Springfield works is now engaged in manufacturing a sizeable order of trucks for the United States Marine Corps," Mr. La Croix stated.

Members of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) struck there, Dec. 31. A company spokesman said several questions were at issue, most of them involving specialized wage scales.

Street Sees Discrepancies In Federal Budget Figures

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Street is inclined to see in a number of items and aspects of the latest budget the signs of official finessing with the figures for various ulterior purposes.

The first is, of course, the President's failure to knock off any substantial amount from the nondefense outlays. He indicated clearly that the times called for more taxes, and the Treasury and the appropriate Congressional committees have already set the machinery agrinding to turn out still another tax bill. Yet if new taxes are to be imposed, without any retraction in the current inflated nondefense budget, then there must be some other purpose involved—perhaps redistribution of wealth.

Anent the nondefense expenditures, in fact, the indications are that they may actually go higher again, instead of being cut lower. A month or so ago the President said he hoped to cut off perhaps $1,150,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 from nondefense outlays. This week's message, however indicates a cut of only round $600,000,000.

The cut in farm relief appropriations is negligible—something round $45,000,000 out of something round $1,000,000,000. And for the first time, the Administration has included parity payments for farm products. In recent years it has omitted this new subsidy invention, and warned that if the farmers wanted it in their representatives should find some way to finance it by added taxes.

Farmers to Demand More

This year, as might be expected after the new tone of the new budget announcement, the farm groups are getting ready to ask for more. The loan certificate plan, a disguised form of sales or processing tax on consumers, is being talked up by some groups, while others are working toward a lifting of the parity payments and of the nonrecourse loans. The argument is being warmed up about how the farmers have lost their foreign markets.

This argument is quite sound, but offsetting it are two important facts—first that a slow increase in the level of farm prices for this year is predicted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and second that the big bulge in industrial activity already under way is bound to draw out a considerable portion of the farm population and thus take the strain off the farm relief program.

During the last ten years, when a net movement of about 1,500,000 people from farms to cities might have been expected, there was a net movement of 2,000,000 people the other way—going back to the farm for security from city employment. With city and small-town industries calling for men, all that ought to be reversed. As a matter of fact, there is an odd sort of correlation between farm income and industrial pay rolls, which always go up and down together quite closely. So unless something radically changes, they are likely to do so in the future, and since industrial pay rolls are likely to go up fast, so is farm income also—indicating a much shrunken need for federal aid.

Idle Total Shrinks

On the side of WPA relief the story is much the same. Here the President indicated a saving of round $400,000,000. He did so quite accurately by asking for around $1,000,000,000 for a full year whereas last January he asked for about the same for only eight months. He explained that no matter how far re-employment went their might remain a hard core of unemployed. This, however, hardly explains continuing WPA rolls at two thirds their 1939-1940 levels. In her annual report the Secretary of Labor predicts that by the end of the year the defense program will have disposed of the unemployment problem.

Figures already published indicate a rapid whittling down of the formerly estimated 10,000,000 of unemployed. Certainly if the ceiling on the defense program is the full-out use of all our industrial capacities, including our man power, unemployment ought to be more than cut in half, and, correspondingly, so should WPA outlays. It is true that even in a major defense program there may remain a hard core of unemployed—Britain still reports round 750,000 unemployed. But that hard core can hardly total two thirds of those unemployed before the defense program began.

The same improvement in outlook ought to shrink greatly the need for youth aid and for old-age pensions. Yet the President continues the youth aid and calls for extension of the old-age pension provisions of the Social Security Act. More reasonable would be a call for an increase in the Social Security pay roll tax, which is a disguised method of forcing wage-earners to help meet the national budget, since the actuarial basis of the old-age insurance system was abandoned.

Underplays Tax Revenues

Switching to the other side of the budget the Administration seems to be definitely underplaying the probable total of tax revenues, and the once loudly proclaimed possibilities in pump priming. The enormous $17,500,000,000 outlay slated for 1941-1942 is quite incomplete. It doesn't include the 12,000 campaign-promise bombers, nor aid to Britain, France, and Greece, nor the $350,000,000 program for 200 merchant ships, nor the anticipated further shipbuilding program except for the Maritime Commission's expanded fast ship program. So—provided the money could be spent that fast—the total would be likely to reach nearer $20,000,000,000 than the slated $17,500,000,000.

But that means a rapidly stepped up "national income," which in turn means rapidly increased Treasury revenues on present schedules. In this connection the Treasury published this year some very interesting new figures. They indicated that if the national income would stay round the $90,000,000,000 level for a while, federal receipts at present tax rates should run around $11,200,000,000. With the enormous increase in pump-priming promised, national income certainly should step up soon to the $90,000,000,000 level. But the President anticipates only round $9,000,000,000 in 1941-1942. There's a discrepancy somewhere, of just about the amount the Administration is expected to ask Congress to provide in new taxes.

And in addition to this $2,200,000,000 budget discrepancy, the Street also sees a discrepancy between the slogan "no business-as-usual" and the Administration's attitude of "nondefense outlays as usual."

Institute Reports 8,000,000 Tons Unused Capacity in Steel Industry

NEW YORK (AP) — American Iron & Steel Institute reported a "cushion" of unsued capacity in the American steel industry sufficient, on the basis of the last three months' operations, to give the United States "at least 3,000,000 tons annually" more steel production.

"This unused capacity," said the institute, "was spread throughout the industry and is available as needs arise either for defense or for regular commercial purposes.

"Of the total capacity not in use during the last three months, about 60 per cent was in plants of 1,000,000 tons of capacity and over. The other 40 per cent was in smaller plants with less than 1,000,000 tons of capacity.

"The larger steel companies have a wider range of products available for defense work, and consequently they are operating at somewhat higher prices. The average operating rate for the larger companies in the last quarter of the year was 97 per cent of capacity, and for the smaller companies it was 86 per cent.

"There are 270 companies in the steel industry, 70 of which are producers of ingots."

Shoe Sale Record Expected in 1941

CHICAGO (AP)—American shoe manufacturers attending the national shoe fair predicted in their daily bulletin that the industry would produce and sell during 1941 more than 470,000,000 pairs of footgear, an all-time record high.

More than 1,000 exhibits of 75,000 individual shoe styles were presented at the fair, sponsored jointly by the National Shoe Retailers Association and the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association.

Congressman Martin Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee investgating un-American activities, said in an address to shoemen that investigators had learned that hundreds of thousands of documents of a subversive nature had been sent through the United States mails.

He added that whereas the committee had received $200,000 for its works, foreign governments were spending many times that amount for propaganda in America.

Navy Orders $1,597,428 Hulls

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has awarded contracts for $1,597,428 worth of hulls and fittings for submarine chasers. The contracts included: Luders Marine Construction Co., Stamford, Conn., $280,000; Rice Bros. Corporation, East Boothbay, Maine, $272,800. The Navy did not disclose the number of hulls covered by the contracts nor did it disclose delivery dates.

Kemper's Talk On War Effort Starts Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The whole broad question of the attitude of American businessmen to the war effort and the Roosevelt foreign policy seems headed for national debate today as the result of controversy growing out of a speech delivered by James S. Kemper, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Chicago on Wednesday, calling upon businessmen to "influence Congress and the President to reverse the present trend toward getting America into this war."

A group within the chamber has taken issue with the broadcast address and Armand May, financier of Atlanta, Ga., wired his tentative resignation to the chamber, adding that he might reconsider his move, however, "if the chamber wires me back that it is backing the federal administration in its national defense program."

Raymond Clapper, syndicated Scripps-Howard columnist, charged the Kemper address "really means a call to reverse Roosevelt all around" and added, "surely the business community is not going to adopt any such attitude and invite Mr. Roosevelt to lead a program against it—as he surely would do."

Opinion May Crystallize

No telegram had been sent back from national headquarters here to Mr. May this morning. The secretariat of the chamber philosophically agreed that they probably had a first-rate debate on their hands but added that a full and frank discussion would be salutary in crystallizing business opinion. On Jan. 24 the board of the chamber meets at Chicago where W. Gibson Carey, head of the Yale & Towne Company, a former chamber president and chairman of the National Policy Committee, will lead a discussion of the whole matter.

In a statement yesterday at Chicago Mr. Kemper said he had no idea what it was in his talk that prompted Mr. May to suggest resignation.

"I tried to make it perfectly clear that a definite determination not to intervene in European or Asiatic wars does not change our responsibility to see to it that America adequately is prepared against aggression on the part of others," he explained. He added that "the chamber and its membership have co-operated wholeheartedly to make national defense a reality," he added, not only physically but also in the "economic and social background" at home.

The broadcast address by Mr. Kemper which brought the May challenge praised Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the "America First Committee," and contrasted him with "numerous and respectable groups of our citizens which, under the influence of the hysteria of the moment, already are developing sentiment that tends toward our entry into war."

Sees U. S. Safe

Mr. Kemper in his address expressed confidence in the safety of the United States; "on that score, for reasons I have already mentioned, thanks to our fine Navy and our two-ocean protection, I think we can feel entirely safe, especially if we are working on the right program so far as the Army is concerned."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Kemper, "the experts seem pretty well agreed that America could be defended with an adequate supply of long-range bombers, alone."

Mr. Kemper agreed that "we should give generous consideration to the difficulties in which England finds herself." He emphasized, however, that Americans should examine the dangers of national bankruptcy as a result of the national defense program.

Sees Effect of War

Personal observations in Europe convinced him, Mr. Kemper said, that the loss of representative government by central European countries "resulted not primarily from the ambition of an individual to achieve absolute power, but rather from state bankruptcy, which required highly centralized control."

What would happen in the event of American war involvement, he said "staggers the imagination." Economists predicted it "would result in a federal debt alone of at least 125 billions of dollars," a sum greater than the assessed valuation of all the real property in America."

"American business, in my judgment, can do no greater service to the country than to exert all of its influence in opposing every measure which might result in involving this country," he said. "That, it seems to me, should be our major objective for the new year, and our daily thought and prayer."

Investment Trust Underwriter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Philip J. Rossevelt, President of Fundamental Investors, Inc., has announced that Hugh W. Long and Company, Incorporated, has been appointed underwriter and exclusive wholesale distributor of the capital stock of Fundamental Investors, Inc., and that Hugh W. Long has been elected a director of Fundamental Investors, Inc., and Investors Fund C, Inc. Mr. Roosevelt is a senior partner of the trust and estate management firm of Roosevelt & Son founded in 1797 and the oldest firm of its kind in the United States.

November Hardware Sales Increase 6 P. C. Over 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of wholesale hardware distributors and independent retail hardware dealers showed good gains in November, 1940, compared with the same month in 1939, Hardware Age reported in its biweekly market summary. Based on reports from 1,589 independent retail hardware dealers in the 48 states, the average gain was 6 per cent. Volume for the reporting stores was $8,222,892 in November, 1940, as compared with $7,755,021, for November, 1939.

Sales made by 412 wholesale hardware distributors, in 48 states, showed an average gain of 16 per cent, comparing November, 1940 sales with those for the same month in 1939. Volume for the reporting wholesalers totaled $34,688,000 in November, 1940, as compared to volume of $29,912,000 in November, 1939.

Isolationist

© Harris & Ewing

James S. Kemper

President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Packers, Livestock Men Told to Strive For Reduced Prices

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—G. A. Eastwood of Chicago, President of Armour & Co., told the American National Livestock Association that packers and cattle raisers can improve their prosperity only by producing and marketing more animals so that the price of meat may be lowered.

"We have a mutual responsibility as stockmen and packers to lower the price of meat," the packing house executive declared.

In calling for lower prices, Mr. Eastwood explained that he did not believe that stockmen or packers should operate at a loss or sell their product for less than it costs to produce and handle. Improvement in methods and practices is what is needed, he declared, adding that the assumption that lower prices mean lower profits is wrong.

"It is an axiom of business," he said, "that a merchant or a manufacturer cannot prosper doing business at half his capacity, yet in effect that is what we have been trying to do for a number of years past, partly out of the necessity arising from drouths and partly out of the fallacious belief that prosperity lies in restricting the production of new wealth in order to raise the price of whatever is produced."

N. Y. Fed. Reserve Income Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported for 1940 net earnings of $9,555,000 compared with $4,831,000 in 1939.

The earnings included profit of $3,408,000 from sale of U. S. Government securities compared with a profit of $1,262,000 from that source the previous year.

The earnings covered more than three times the dividends paid, which amounted to $3,065,000, about the same as was paid in 1939.

Correction

William Widmayer, who has been appointed Comptroller of the Guaranty Trust Co. succeeds Stuart Hayt Patterson, retired, and not William C. Potter. Mr. Widmayer formerly was a Second Vice-President of the bank.

FRB Warns Not To Over-Rate British Assets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board cautioned the public today against overestimating the resources available to the British Empire for purchase of American war materials.

No mention was made, however, of President Roosevelt's proposal to "lend" materials to the British after they pay cash for current orders.

The Board discussed British assets in a monthly bulletin, which estimated that at the beginning of the war the Empire had $7,115,000,000 worth of gold, securities, and other assets theoretically available to pay for American purchases.

After saying that it could not tell how much of these assets had been used up, the Board said:

"The situation cannot, however, be adequately presented in terms of such figures. In the first place, there is no one figure that really measures British dollar resources."

Then it explained that some of the wealth in the Empire belonged to other nations, that some of the securities—although intrinsically valuable—had no immediate market, but gold held on the other side of the Atlantic might be sunk en route here, and that other assets might lose much of their apparent value if they had to be sold in a relatively short period of time and swamp the markets.

Of the remaining Empire assets, the Board said much of these already have been pledged for payment of contracts when the purchased airplanes or other materials are delivered.

Another possible Empire source of dollar assets was said to be investments in Latin America and elsewhere, but "possibilities of this sort appear to be limited."

An authoritative source high in United States governmental circles estimated three weeks ago that Great Britain had placed about $2,000,000,000 worth of orders for munitions and material in this country, on a cash and carry basis.

Weirton Steel Co. Expands Plants

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Steel Corporation announced that the Weirton Steel Company, a subsidiary, will construct a blast furnace and 45 additional coke ovens at its plant in near-by Weirton, W. Va.

The new facilities will increase the company's pig iron capacity about 300,000 tons. Including expansion announced recently at National Steel Corporation plants at Detroit and Buffalo, the cost is estimated at $15,000,000.

The company said the expansion program was undertaken "because of the increased demand for steel products that is resulting from the war overseas and the defense program and also because of the shortage in steel scrap which must be replaced with pig iron."

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PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Wherever Hills Are White...

there you'll find people on skis. Beginners and whirlwind experts, large and small. To be really comfortable ski clothes must be cut for freedom, as light as possible, yet impervious to winds. Hundreds of stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor have ski outfits of approved design and fabric.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '45-43	108	108	108
3 3¼s '46-44	109.1	109	109.1
2 3 s'48-46	111.21	111.21	111.21
10 3¼s '49-46	112.12	112.10	112.12
9 2¾s '60-55	110.14	110.8	110.4
9 2¾s '60-55	110.14	110.8	110.14
8 2¾s '65-60	109.20	109.24	109.24

New York City Bonds

67 3s '80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	49	49	49
16 Ala Gt Sou 5s'43	110½	110¾	110¾
13 Alb&Sus 3½s'46	82	81⅞	82
1 Alb&Sus 3½s'46 reg	79	79	79
1 Alb P Wrap 6s'48	56	56	56
2 Alleghany cv 5s'44	97¼	97¼	97¼
30 Alleghany cv 5s'49	86	85¾	85¾
58 Alleghany 5s'50 st	62⅞	62¼	62¼
17 Allied Stra 4½s'51	104½	104	104
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
76 Am & For P 5s 2030	58½	57½	57½
6 AmTGChem 5½s'49	104½	104¼	104½
21 Am T&T 5½s'43	104 1-32	104	104
1 Am T&T 3½s'66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	109	109¼
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	110¾	110¼	110¼
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
22 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅞	109½	109⅞
10 AT&SF a] 4s 95	92	92	92
2 AT&SF a] 4s 95 st	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
8 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101	100⅞	101
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	12¾	12¾	12¾
22 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78⅜	77⅞	77½
11 A C Line cti 4s 52	72¾	72½	72½
32 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64	64¼
20 A C Line 5s 45	81⅞	81	81
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	31½	30⅜	31½
4 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	33¾	33¾	33¾
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	83¾	83½	83¾
3 Austin & NW 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
8 B&O 1st mtg 4⅝ st	73½	73½	73½
76 B&O 93 st A	43¼	42⅝	43
30 B&O 93 st C	48	47¼	47¾
68 B&O 2000 st D	42⅞	42½	42⅝
43 B&O 96 st F	43	42½	42½
265 B&O cv 60 st	19¼	18¼	18⅝
9 B&O 5s 48	73¼	73¼	73¼
45 B&O S W 50 st	49⅝	48⅞	49¼
8 B&O T C 4s 59	58	56⅞	57
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	48	48	48
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	48½	48	48
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
19 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	137	136⅝	137
25 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	101	101	101
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	77	77	77
10 Boston&Me 4½s 61	75	75	75
178 Boston&Me 4½s 70	24	22⅜	23⅝
13 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5½s'47	109	109	109
25 Buf R&P 5? st	48	47½	47¾
2 Buf C K&No 5s 34	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
5 Buf C R&No 5s 34 ct	4	4	4
13 Bush Term 5s 55	44⅞	44½	44⅝
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	69½	69½	69½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Can Sou 5s 62	89½	88¾	89½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	91½	91½	91½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	92¼	92⅛	92¼
12 Can Nor 6½s 46	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	77½	77½	77½
83 Can Pac 4s perp	56	55½	56
84 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	71½	70¾	71¼
31 Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
76 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	11½	11½	11½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	6	6	6
1 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	6	6	6
113 Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅜	48¼	48⅞
84 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71½	71¼	71½
13 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s'64	67	67	67
17 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16	15¾	15¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16	15¾	15¾
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14	13⅝	14
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	14	13	13
14 Certain-td 5½s 48	89¼	89	89
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	104⅞	105
29 Chi & Alton 3s 49	12¼	12	12⅛
16 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85½	84⅝	85⅛
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	78	77¾	78
27 CB&Q gen 4s 58	88½	87⅞	88½
50 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	99	97½	99
24 CB&Q 93¾s 1I 49	97	93¾	97
22 Chi & E 1I 5s 51	16½	16¼	16¼
1 Chi & E 1I 5s 51 ct	16	16	16
85 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¾	32¼	32½
3 Chi Ind & Ls 6s 66	8	8	8
2 Chi I & L 5s 47	21½	21½	21½
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	8	7⅞	8
270 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6¾	6¾	6¾
79 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6 CM&SP 4¼s 89 F	35	35	35
165 CM&SP 4½s 89C	35½	34	35½
67 CM&SP 4½s 89E	35½	34	35½
88 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35½	34	35½
36 CM&SP 5½s 89B	34¾	34¼	34¼
30 Chi&NW 6½s 36	23	22¾	22¾
56 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13	12⅝	12⅝
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	20¾	20½	20½
102 Chi&NW cv 5½s '49	12½	12¼	12¼
60 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12	12½	12½
39 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	12½	12½	13
19 Chi & N W 4s '87	19½	19¼	19½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	19½	19½	19½
17 Chi Ry 5s '27	49	49	49
40 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9½	9¼	9½
11 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	7¾	7½	7½
92 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	12⅜	11⅞	12
35 CRI & P 4s '88	17	16¾	16½
5 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	15½	15½	15½
92 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
71 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7¼	7¼
3 CSL & NO 5s '51	75¾	75¾	75¾
8 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	61¼	61	61
12 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	49	48¼	49
9 Ch Ind Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	103	103	103
19 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
5 Childs Co 5s '43	33⅝	33	33⅝
1 Choc Okla & G 5s '52	75½		
2 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
123 CCC&SL 4½s'77	60½	59⅞	60½
20 CCC&SL gen 4s '93	79	78½	78½
2 CCC & StL CWM 4s '91	55¾	55½	55¾
4 CCC&StL 4s '90 Lt L	77¼	77¼	77¼
29 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108¾	108¼	108¾
14 Clev UnTerm5½s'72	88	86¾	88
9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78	77½	78
16 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	70¾	70¼	70¾
16 Col P & T 5s '70	82¼	81½	82¼
167 Col & So 4½s '80	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Columbia G 5s '52May	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 ComlMack inc 4½s	42	42	42
8 Comw Ed 1st 5½s'68	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
34 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	119½	119¼	119½
2 Col Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	106	106

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Con Rys 4s '54	20	19¼	20
23 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	20	20	20
9 Con Rys 4s'56	20	19½	20
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	78	78	78
4 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17½	17½	17½
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	20⅜	20	20⅜
8 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¾	107	107¾
170 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	53½	54
93 D&R G 4s 36	9½	9	9⅜
2 D&R G West 5s 55	1⅞	1½	1½
59 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	1⅞	1½	1½
18 D&RG West 5s 78	7½	7¼	7¼
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19¾	19	19
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
104 Erie rfg 5s 67	19¼	19	19¼
118 Erie rfg 5s 75	19¼	19	19¼
5 Erie 1st 4s 96	88	88	88
84 Erie gen lien 4s 96	46¼	45½	46
7 Erie cv 4s 53 A	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
23 Erie cv 4s 53 B	40	39½	39½
35 Erie&Jer 6s 55	88½	88	88½
15 Erie cv 5s'57	106	105½	106
6 Fed Li&T 5s 42	103	103	103
82 FirestoneT&R 3½s48	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89¾	89½	89½
2 Ga&Ala Cn 5s 45	11	11	11
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	105¾	105¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108	108	108
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95½	94⅞	95
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95¾	95	95
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105	104¾	105
27 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅜	99	99
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	86¼	86	86¼
2 G Bay&W deb B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
15 Gulf M&On 4s 75	65½	65	65
15 Gulf Mobile 5s 2015	38½	37	37¾
6 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	82½	82	82½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	62	62	62
31 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	29½	28⅞	29½
70 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44½	45
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅞	11½	11⅞
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	40½	41
1 Ill Cen 4s 51	92	92	92
11 Ill Cen 4s 53	43⅜	42¼	43⅜
44 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44	44
172 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42	41⅜	41⅝
25 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	52	52¼
14 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	44	45
5 Ill CenW Line 4s 51	64½	64	64½
74 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46¾	45⅝	46
63 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅝	43½	43½
10 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	77	77	77
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	98	98
24 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
38 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10⅛	9	10⅝
38 Int Gt Nor 6s 52B	10	9¾	9¾
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	51½	51¼	51⅜
39 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	76⅜	85⅞	86⅜
10 Int Paper 5s 55	104	104	104
6 Int Paper 5s 47	103	103	103
72 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¼	41⅜	41¾
103 Int T&T 5s 55	45	43¼	44
28 James F&Clea 4s 59	58¾	58	58¾
3 KCFSo&Mem 4s 36	27½	27½	27½
1 K C Sou 5s 50	70¾	70	70¾
8 K C Term 3s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	77¾	77¾	77¾
62 Koppers Co 4s 51	62	62	62
35 Lac Gas 5½s 53	65	64½	64¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	64¾	64½	64¾
12 Lac Gas 5s 42	96½	96	96
23 L S & M S 3½s 97	93½	93½	93½
1 Leh&NEng 4s 65	95	94¾	95
4 Leh C&N 4½s54A	67	67	67
14 Leh Val HTerm 5s54	46¾	45½	46¾
22 Leh Val NY 4½s50	50¼	50	50
27 Leh Val Ph 4s 55	27	26¾	26¾
64 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25	24	24¼
97 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23⅜	22¼	23
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57	56	57
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	21	21	21
23 Lehigh McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	129½	129½	129½
14 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51	50¾	50⅞
2 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	106½	106½	106½
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	69¾	69½	69¾
3 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	34¼	34	24¼
5 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	29½	29½	29½
43 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	7¼	7	7¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	58	58	58
15 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	8¾	8½	8¾
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
125 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	17¼	16⅛	16⅛
102 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4½	4¼	4¼
43 M-K-T 4½s 78	15	14¼	14⅜
105 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30	29½	30
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	15¼	14	14½
112 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21¾	21½	21½
175 Mo Pac 5s 77F	21¾	21¼	21¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21	21	21
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22	21½	21¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	21	21	21
49 Mo Pac 5s 80H	22⅜	21½	21¾
183 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22	21¾	21¾
69 Mo Pac 1st 4s 75	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
3 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	83½	83½	83½
5 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	56½	55¾	56½
11 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106	105¾	106
35 Mor&Essex 5s 55	41¼	39	39
26 NYC cv 3¼s 52	35½	34½	35
102 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	40½	39¾	40¼
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71	71	71
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	52½	52	52½
4 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	130¾	130¾	130¾
1 NJ Junct 4s 86	75	75	75
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
18 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	70	69½	70
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106	106	106
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	71	71	71
11 NOTex&M 5½s 54	38½	38½	38½
15 NO Tex&M 5s 54 M	38	38	38¼
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56	38½	38½	38½
3 NYC&Greenwich46	17	17	17
53 NYC 5s 63	53½	53	53½
64 NYC rfg 5s 2013	69¾	69	69½
207 NYC 4½s 2013	63¾	62⅝	63
24 NYC cn 4s 98	68¾	67½	68⅛
24 NYC 4s 98	95¼	95	95
26 NYC cv 3¼s 52	66	65½	65¾
29 NYC&HR 4s 42	100¾	100¼	100¼
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	87	87	87
15 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	69	68	69
20 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	64	64	64
3 NYChi&StL 6s 41	92½	92¼	92¼
72 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74½	74	74¼
165 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64	63½	63½
46 NYChi&StL 4s 46	92⅝	92½	92⅝
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 NY Dock cv 5s 47	62	62	62
23 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	60¾	62
30 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55¾	55⅜	55⅜
1 NY Lack&W 4s 72A	54	54	54
5 NYNH&H 4s 47	25½	24¼	25⅛
43 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40	38¾	40
106 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24½	23¼	24½
7 NYNH&H 4s 47	20¾	20¾	20¾
12 NYNH&H 4s 55	21½	20¾	21½
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	22	21⅝	22
24 NYNH&H 4s 57	5⅝	5	5⅝
3 NYNH&H 5½s 47	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 NYNH&H 5½s 54	19½	19½	19½
30 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	20¾	18¾	20¾

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s '45 A	9½	9½	9½

Pennsylvania Road Expansion Plan To Cost $17,500,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Orders for equipment to cost $17,500,000 were authorized by the Pennsylvania Railroad "to keep well ahead of present and anticipated needs of the national defense program and the ordinary requirements of business."

"These orders anticipate the future," said President M. W. Clement after the board of directors met. "They look not to 1941 but to 1942 and beyond."

Included in the program are 4,500 freight cars, 200 cabin cars, 5 electric passenger locomotives, 20 locomotive tenders, 600 bulk freight containers and the remodeling and air-conditioning of 80 additional passenger coaches.

Pointing out that with these new orders the railroad over the last 11 years has built more than 36,000 freight cars and 338 locomotives, Mr. Clement added:

"As a result of these sustained and continuous efforts in equipment construction and other property and operating improvements, we are in excellent shape to do our full part in the transportation job of national defense."

All the construction work will be carried forward in the Pennsylvania's own shops.

G. M. Sets Up New Division to Build Aviation Engines

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Harlow H. Curtiee, President of the Buick Division of General Motors Corporation, announced extensive changes in the company's executive personnel to man its new aircraft engine division being set up to build Pratt & Whitney aviation engines for the United States Government.

More than 40 key production and engineering technicians and members of the management staff are affected.

D. E. Williams, formerly Buick Controller, becomes Operating Manager, and J. G. Hammond, formerly General Superintendent of Buick, is named General Manufacturing Manager of the new organization.

Charles A. Chayne, Buick's Chief Engineer, will have direction of engineering in the new division, retaining his post as chief of the Buick engineering staff.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Abraham & Straus	$2	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 18
Dejonge (L) & Co	2d			
pf	$2.50	..	Jan. 27	Jan. 20
Yuba Consol Gold Fields, Inc	30c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 8

Initial

Appal El Pw 4½% cum pf	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 12

Extra

Bloomingdale	12½c	qu.	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Canadian Oil Cos	12½c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Franklin Fire Ins of Phila	20c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Security Tr & Sav Bk (San Diego)	$1	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Tobacco & Gold Mines	2c	..	Feb. 22	Jan. 22
Wallingford Bk & Tr (Conn.)	25c	..	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Weill (Raphael) &Co	$5	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 18

Liquidating

Hawaiian Sugar	$12	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 8

Regular

Am Mach&Fdy	34c	q.	Mar. 26	Mar. 10
Bloomingdale	18¾c	Q.	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Canadian Oil Cos	12½c	Q.	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Canadian Inv	10c	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Century Shares Tr	52c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Colgate-Palm-P pf	12.5%	Q.	Feb. 15	Jan. 21
Dr pf	$1.06¼	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Colo Fuel & Iron	25c	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Coniagas M Ltd	12½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Constance Hotel (Pasa- dena)	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
Dividend Shrs Inc	2c	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Faber Coe & Gregg 7% pf	$1.75	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Fort Worth Natl Bank (Ft. Worth, Tex.)	80c	S.	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Franklin Fire Insur- ance Co of Phila	50c	S.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Home Nat Bk Brockton (Mass.)	$1.25	S.	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Homestake Min	37½c	M.	Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Horne (J) Co pf	$1.50	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Hydro-El Sec B pf	25c	S.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Inter Cigar Mach	*85c	..	Mar. 26	Mar. 10
Knick'bocker Ins (NY)	12½c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Mich Cent RR	$25	S.	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Nat Battery Co	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
N Y Merchandise	15c	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Northn RR of NH	$1.50	Q.	Jan. 31	Jan. 15
Oliver Un Filters A	50c	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Peoria & Bureau Val R R 5%	$2.5 ..		Feb. 10	Jan. 20
Phoenix Accept (Hart- ford)	12½c	Q.	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Raymond Con Pile Co pf	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Reynolds (RJ) Tob Co B	75c	Q.	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
	50c	Q.	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Russell-Miller-Mill 4½% pf	$2.25	S.	Feb. 2	Dec. 21
Second N B Nashau	$1	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do	$1	Q.	May 1	Apr. 28
Security Tr & Sav Bk (San Diego)	$2	Q.	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Southn Indiana G & E Co. 4.8% pf	$1.20	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Std Coosa Thatch	37½c	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Tex P&L 7% pf	$1.75	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Third Nat Bank & Tr Scranton	45c	Q.	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Do	45c	Q.	May 15	May 3
Wallingford Bk & Tr Co. (Conn.)	62½c	Q.	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
Weill (Ralph) & Co.	$3	A.	Jan. 25	Jan. 18

*Covers 5-month period

W. B. Baker to Speak

The Hon. William B. Baker of Boston will address the Middle Atlantic Conference of Building Owners and Managers at the Hotel Claridge, Atlantic City, Monday, January 13. His subject will be "The Riddle of Real Estate." Mr. Baker is associated with Minot, Williams & Bangs, Inc.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 10

Europe †

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	↑
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso*‡	.2360	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4090	.4090	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2340	.2345-	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3024	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3380	.2375	*
Shanghai—dol	.0560	.0562	*
Sts &limnts—dol	.4754	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dolar	.8600	.8587	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free mark. ‖Partly charged; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate, **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (55e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Aair Assoc	12½	12½	12½
100	Air Investors	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	79	79	79
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	22¾	22¾	22¾
50	Alum Co Am (6e)	150½	150½	150½
300	Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Cit1 P&LB	¾	¾	¾
2000	Am Cyan B (.60a)	37¼	36½	37
1200

Nation's Capital Will Have Latest Statler Hotel

Holabird & Root, A. R. Clas, Architects

Architect's Drawing of 1,000-Room Hotel for Washington

Roosevelt Asks Power to Arm Democracy

Continued from Page 1

which the President may make for the disposition of these armaments must contain a clause preventing their transfer or use, without the approval of the United States, by any other country, and authorizes the Government to buy war materials from foreign countries if such materials are not readily obtainable in the United States.

Roosevelt Asks Speed

President Roosevelt himself made an emphatic appeal at his press conference for the utmost speed in enacting the legislation. He said that a delay of a week in passing the bill means that much delay before the necessary appropriations can be acted upon, that a delay in making the appropriations means a corresponding delay in placing the orders, that a delay in placing the orders means just that much delay in obtaining delivery. For these reasons, he said, quick action is urgent.

While the bill itself contains an authorization for an appropriation, the full effect cannot be given to its provisions until the appropriations are voted by Congress. The President explained that he could not under the law request the authorizations until the measure becomes law.

Mr. Roosevelt declined this morning to give even a rough estimate of how high the aid-to-the-democracies budget might be.

$3,000,000,000 Hinted

The figure most often mentioned is that it is likely to be around $3,000,000,000 at the outset. As in the case of appropriations for all other defense projects the President said that his request for funds for the new program would fall into two classes:

1. Actual cash needed at once.
2. Contract authorizations for which actual cash may not be needed for some time, perhaps another year.

Mr. Roosevelt was careful to stress that he had no intention to push anyone in urging speedy enactment by Congress but that he felt it proper to point out the need for prompt action.

He expressed the view that the bill would not have the effect of repealing the Johnson and Neutrality Acts. It will, however, have the effect of waiving any parts of those laws which would stand in the way of the operation of the loan-lease policy.

No Over-All Contract

The President stated that no over-all contracts are contemplated with Britain or any other power to which American war supplies will be made available. He said that such a contract would be impossible since conditions are changing from day to day and that any contract provision would have to be revised on the basis of the flow of events.

Senator Barkley and Mr. McCormack, in introducing the bill in Congress at noon, issued a joint statement in which they described the measure as simply translating into legislative form the policy of making this country the arsenal for the democracies" and seeking "to carry out President Roosevelt's pledge to send to these countries 'in ever increasing numbers ships, planes, tanks, guns.'"

The two Majority Leaders explained that the bill follows the precedent established by Congress last June when the President was empowered to authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy to manufacture, purchase and repair war materials for the American republics. This refers to the Pittman Act, mention of which has already been made in these columns as furnishing the basis for the new bill.

Policy Extended

Instead of limiting this policy to the Western Hemisphere, the proposed legislation, Senator Barkley and Mr. McCormack observed, amplifies and extends it so that the United States can "furnish war materials of every kind to any country whose defense the President considers to be vital to the defense of the United States."

"It could conceivably mean, for example," the statement also said, "that the British battle cruiser Renown could be repaired in the Brooklyn Navy Yard if the President considered it in the interest of our national defense to do so.

"The provision is broad enough to permit the use of any of our military, naval, or air bases to outfit and repair the weapons of countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States."

Collateral Urged

One objection which will be raised to the bill as it stands was indicated by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin who, speaking from the floor of the Senate yesterday, advocated that as a minimum British holdings in the United States should be pledged as collateral for armaments made available to it.

Quick approval is expected in the House but longer debate is anticipated in the Senate where the bill will collide with the isolationist position taken by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and others who share similar views. Their number, when it comes to the final votes, is not large.

There were only about 20 Senators in the chamber when Senator Barkley solemnly arose from his seat to introduce the loan-lease bill. Without formality or oratory, he simply asked that the bill be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and that a copy of his formal statement, together with the bill, be printed in the congressional record,

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, arch isolationist, listened intently but impassively as Senator Barkley introduced the measure.

Need for Speed

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, asked whether both the House and Senate Committees would meet simultaneously and Senator Barkley replied that that procedure would be desirable.

There was some delay in the actual introduction of the bill as Vice-President John N. Garner took time to administer the oath of office of George D. Aiken, newly elected Republican Senator from Vermont.

Shortly after the gavel fell to open the session of the House, Mr. McCormack walked into the chamber and handed a copy of the bill to Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican Minority Leader. Not more than a handful of members were present to witness the start of this historic measure on its way through the House.

Mr. Martin declared that no Republican legislators were consulted in the drafting of the aid to Britain bill and asked if it was to be a "party bill or a nonpartisan measure."

Mr. McCormack replied that the Secretaries of War and Navy were represented in the discussion and both are Republicans.

Leaders in Verbal Tilt

The two leaders sought to outshout each other for five minutes until Speaker Rayburn finally rapped an end to the exchange.

Mr. McCormack argued he was not looking for political labels, but if he were to do so it "would be a hard search" for a Democrat among the businessmen defense leaders.

Mr. Martin avowed he had no intention of injecting politics into the aid-to-Britain program, but wanted to point out that no Republican members of Congress were consulted in the drafting of the measure.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said that he was sure the aid-to-Britain bill "will meet with the approval of the people of this country."

Text of British Aid Bill

Continued from Page 1

or the head of any other department or agency of the Government:

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such Government any defense article.

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense information, pertaining to any defense article furnished to such Government under Paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(5) To release for export any defense article to any such Government.

(B) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (A) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

Transfers Barred

Section 4. All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to Section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Section 5. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), ot the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

Section 6 (A). There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this act.

(B) All money and all property which is converted into money received under Section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 7. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contacts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

Section 8. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which Section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Section 9. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

C. I. O. Attitude

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, declared Jan. 8 the C. I. O. would use "reason, logic and sound judgment" to avert strikes under the defense program, but would not yield the right to strike to redress wrongs.

At a press conference after an all-day meeting of the C. I. O. Executive Board, he also disclosed that President Roosevelt had asked him to arrange a meeting of C. I. O. and Defense Commission officials to examine the Reuther plan for using idle facilities of the automobile industry to produce 500 military planes a day.

He added that his aides were completing work on a plan for putting the unused capacities of the steel industry to work to achieve maximum production.

Yugoslavia Begins Rationing of Food

By the Associated Press

Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Jan. 10

The first food rationing by card in Yugoslavia, effective today, affects purchases of sugar, flour, rice, coffee, and cooking oil.

The measure was decided on by the local authorities. Other cities, including Zagreb, are considering similar action.

Washington To Get Statler Of1,000Rooms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—A new 1,000-room hotel is soon to be built here, it is learned, the eighth Statler-owned or operated hotel in the country. Construction plans call for an $8,500,000 structure to be located on Sixteenth Street, between K and L Streets. Opening is tentatively scheduled for the summer of 1942.

Holabird & Root, of Chicago, are the architects. Associated with them is A. R. Clas, of Washington.

While all detailed plans have not as yet been completed, it is known that several outstanding features will be incorporated in the new hotel.

The Grand Ballroom, to be located on the second floor, will be the largest in Washington, with accommodations for approximately 2,000 persons at dinner and about 3,500 at a meeting. On the same floor will be banquet halls and private dining rooms of various sizes.

Another feature, unique in hotel construction, will be an inside automobile driveway, which will carry traffic literally through the building from K to L Streets. Guests may alight at either the Grand Ballroom entrance or the main lobby entrance, their cars proceeding to the L Street exit or to an adjoining garage.

The new hotel will be completely air conditioned—summer and winter—and when completed will be the largest air-conditioned hotel in the world.

The lobby will be spacious and may be entered from the entrance on Sixteenth Street, or from K Street or from the automobile driveway. Off the lobby will be an artistically designed arcade, or "peacock alley," to be named the "Capitol Terrace."

Also off the lobby will be located the registration desk, cashiers, mail and key desk, newsstand, public telephones and telegraph desk.

The hotel's exterior will be of stone. A landscaped grass plot is planned at the main entrance on Sixteenth Street. Upper stories will be treated in the Terrace manner.

The Statler group, largest hotel organization in the world, includes Hotels Statler in Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and St. Louis, Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, and Hotel William Penn in Pittsburgh.

Farm Clubs Grow In Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—In the 500 junior farm clubs of the Province conducted under the supervision of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture 6,733 girls and boys are engaged in various projects.

There are 306 girls' garment clubs with 4,000 members; 117 garden clubs with 1,678 members; 42 calf clubs with 598 members as well as clubs for other livestock and also for various field crops.

America Off for N. Y. Fitted With Mine Defense

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 10 (AP)—The America, newly fitted out with magnetic mine resisting cables, sailed yesterday for New York after being in drydock at the naval yard here since Friday.

The big ship of the United States Lines, completed last year at Newport News, underwent minor repairs. She is scheduled to leave New York Saturday on a 12-day Caribbean cruise, after which she will sail for California.

Navy yard officials declined to comment on the installation of the mine-resisting cables.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

MODERN ADVERTISING — Adrian Photographic Stickers and cards of your merchandise talk and sell with success. Any size and quantity. Limitless use. Write for price list. F. Rensloe, 134 E. 94th St., N. Y. C. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 868-C, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ROOM CLERK Single, 30, desires different location; go anywhere; 3 yrs. present position; best references; transcript system—typewriter—switchboard. Box 115, Oaks Hotel, Springfield, Mass.

Nazis Call Leahy U. S. Substitute For Relief for France

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—The presence of United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy in Vichy was interpreted by authorized German quarters today as a step "to attenuate the bad impression" of the United States in France over lack of ample food relief from America.

The shipments of condensed milk from the United States were regarded as merely "a drop of water on a hot tile."

[The American Red Cross has obtained permission from Britain to send milk through the blockade to unoccupied France.]

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's special envoy, lunched today with Prime Minister Churchill at No. 10 Downing Street.

Mr. Hopkins, who arrived last night, went to the Prime Minister's official residence for his first visit after indicating he meant to get down to business quickly.

Waiving Overtime Meets Opposition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, on Jan. 8 disputed the view of Alfred P. Sloan, General Motors Chairman, that overtime pay for work exceeding 40 hours a week should be waived for the emergency.

Mr. Fleming said in a radio (NBC) speech that Mr. Sloan had written him that if the work week were lengthened to 48 hours, the overtime pay required by law would mean a wage increase of 8 per cent and would be a step toward inflation and not increased efficiency.

The Wage-Hour head remarked that Mr. Sloan's corporation had shown in its last annual statement a total pay roll of $386,000,000 and profits of $183,000,000.

"Which is more inflationary," he asked, "an 8 per cent increase for the workers or profits almost half as large as total pay roll?"

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 7 West 96th—Business woman desires rent separate room, only guest; kitchen privileges, convenient. AC 2-3202, evenings.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEST heated apartments in Newton, Mass., just finished 5-room, with cedar closet and garage; $80; centrally located; near Christian Science church; also heated apartment at $70. Phone Big. 0226.

WALTHAM, MASS.—4-room lower, heated; completely modernized, gas refrigeration, hot water; $45. 243 Ash St. Wal. 3314.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; $38 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1863.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT

1941 CADILLACS FOR RENT
DRIVE YOURSELF. Fine new cars, fully equipped, every service provided. R. S. ROBIE, Inc., Boston; Hubbard 0800.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

FIREPLACES CHIMNEYS — Repaired Cleaned Built
W. F. SMITH CO., 16 CHILCOOT PLACE, Jamaica Plain, Mass. End 6660

CLEANING AND DYEING

FASTIDIOUS
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 8-3090

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRESSMAKING — REMODELING
MRS. M. K. LIGHTBOURN
104 HEMENWAY STREET, SUITE 1, BOSTON

EXPERIENCED dressmaker, original designer, colored; dresses, gowns, suits, coats, alterations, etc.; hour, day; own home or out. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Dresses made to order $8.00, alterations, hand-sewing, lingerie gowns and blouses repaired. ACademy 2-1245, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FURS — W. DAVIDSON, 173 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HELP WANTED

FIRST CLASS couple, cook and butler, capable of responsible position; intelligent, willing, reliable, pleasant disposition; country home; American Protestant desired; references required. Write for interview, Box 1133, Greenwich, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS. — Exceptional buy; convenient location; 7 rms., 3 baths, oil, double garage; large lot. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. by Olive F. Thornton, Wel. 0290, Wal. 3969.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—For sale, 2-apartment house, double garage; American neighborhood; price reasonable. Tel. Bigelow 9420.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass. Arl. 2414.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available mornings, evenings; attractively furnished. Tel. Wi. 2-2847. Write Box S-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

P. J. SWENSON
358 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. C., and Suburbs
PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING
Floor Scraping and Refinishing
Clean Workmanship WA. 7-9427

PRINTING

● JOB PRINTING ●
Office Forms, Catalogs, Year Books
ADAMS PRESS, INC.
70 Oakland Street, Lexington, Mass.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1714 MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 0913

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, warm, attractive room in private family; delicious food. Asp. 8343.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single or double room, with or without bath; modern private home. 121 Clark Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two sunny Park Slope rooms; newly furnished; big closets; guests' kitchen; block subways, church. Ma. 2-2998.

DOUBLE ROOM with twin beds; running water; semi private bath. 387 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Attractive rooms, excellent location; 12 min. to Boston; 2 min. to Christian Science church. Call Lasell 6068.

N. Y. C., 102nd St., 309 West—Owner's private residence, exceptionally large, beautifully furnished, twin beds, bath; references. Riverside 9-9491.

N. Y. C. West 86th St.—Large front, nicely furnished, double studio; near transportation, church; also single; elevator. SC. 4-2966, Simpson.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7933.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $5.50, single $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 622 W. 114th St., Apt. 43—Cheery, comfortable; single, double; kitchen privileges; near church, Columbia, subway, park.

ROOMS — Single and double housekeeping rooms; light, gas, linen included; switchboard service. Single $8 to $12, double $15 to $18 weekly. THE GRALYN, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, some experience, wishes position caring for baby, young child; refs. exch. Box E-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TUTOR—Primary grade work; special experience in teaching reading. Kir. 1117, Cambridge, Mass.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST wanted, Christian Scientist desired. Apply Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 2146 Collingwood Boulevard, Toledo, Ohio.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

LEILA CANNES—Concert pianist, accepts pupils. Accompanies and coaches singers. Studio 502 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4594.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

USED CARS

1940 Pontiac 6-cylinder Deluxe Sedan; air conditioned type heater. HAROLD PARKER, INC., 19 Stedman Ave., Braintree, Mass. Tel. Bra. 2240.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 3-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their business the past year, and to wish them a Happy New Year

R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., Inc.
HARDWARE
444 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0114

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

DOUGLAS E. CURRIE
Texaco Marfak Lubrication
Tires Batteries Accessories
Tel. Arl. 4043 1211 Mass. Ave.

BELMONT

THE ROYAL FRUIT STORE
They're Hours Fresher
That's why *Royal* fresh fruits and vegetables are so supremely delicious! And you'll like *Royal's* attractive low prices, too!
431½ Common Street in Cushing Square

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

H. Waldecker's Greenhouses
Potted Plants and Freshly Cut Flowers for All Occasions
37 Sampson Ave. Tel. Bra 0063

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
ANNUAL P. N. CORSET SALE
9.00 value 6.00, 8.00 value 5.00
128-130 MAIN STREET

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm St.

May you know Health, Happiness and Prosperity in this New Year
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
410 Main Street, Opp. Forest Avenue

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:1[illegible] p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS for Every Occasion — Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST. TEL. ASP 5604

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro Francis G. Carreiro

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
Waves, Shampoos, Manicures 35c ea.
Permanent Waves $3.50 to $10.00
BEAcon 3730 Florence Allen
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street

andree olivia
Coiffeur de Dames
JANUARY SPECIAL
Our $20.00 cream machineless permanent wave for $12.75
Especially suited for problem hair
Asp. 1787 323 Harvard St.

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel 2951 9 a. m.-[illegible] a. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EVEREADY PRESTONE and Super Pyro Anti-Freeze
for Winter Driving
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt, Courteous Service
Prices Reduced 40%

Look Your Best
Have a New Permanent Wave
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

Heinz 57 Oven Baked Beans
Taste Just Like the Homemade Kind
Harvard Sq. Trow. 2211 SAGE'S Belmont Center Bel. 4590

FISKE'S
Luncheons—Dinners
Ice Cream—Candy
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 8681
Payson Park Belmont 2265
833-835 Beacon St. Centre New. 2183

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

'blue coal'
Coke—Stokers—Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

Beef—Lamb—Pork
Groceries
Vegetables Fish
Ziegler's Market
Bussey St. Phone 0288 East Dedham

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1460 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

F. H. Lane Company
PRICES REDUCED
Overcoats and many other warm Winter garments now at mark-down prices.
530 MAIN STREET

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

Harper Method Shop
May we continue to serve you during 1941?
Part of your Christmas Gift Check will buy a Permanent we feel will please you. $8.00 and $10.00.

helen's
January Clearance Sale of Hosiery and Underwear
381 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

Begins Friday, January 10th
Ends Saturday, January 18th
Wilson's January Sale of Sales
A Storewide Clearance
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Headquarters for Tire Chains. Repair service on all makes.
Green & Drewett
711 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Complete Home Furnishers
Clearance Sale Now in Progress
ATHERTON'S
"On The Bridge" Haverhill

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
"When the Cleaner Leaves it, the Cleaner Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3617

Kaulbach-Leith
FLOWERS
18 Main St. Tel. 504

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $ ..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

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1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

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Street and Number .....
City and State .....

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

SKI SHOP
Skis—Ski Accessories
Ski Clothing—Snow Suits
Special Ridge Top Hickory Skis, $5.95
Special Cable Binding, $2.98
"The Reliable Store"
Haverhill Rubber Co.
38 Main Street Tel. 1481

HINGHAM

Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
HINGHAM, MASS.
Commenced Business Sept. 1, 1826
115 years of Protection, Service, and Savings to our Assureds
TIME HONORED—TIME TESTED
Ira G. Hersey, President — Winthrop J. Cushing, Treasurer
Charles B. Barnes, Vice-President — Alan F. Hersey, Secretary

For Beauty and Freshness we offer your choice of these famous toilet preparations
Lentheric — Rubinstein's
Elizabeth Arden — Old Spice
Harriet Hubbard Ayer — Yardley
Dykeman's Drug Store
Hingham 0360—1277
At the Square — At the Center

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

GREAT VALUES in SILK NIGHT GOWNS
(arrived too late for Christmas selling)
Were — Now
$5.98 ..... $4.50
$3.98 and $4.50 ..... $2.98
$2.50 and $1.98 ..... $1.75
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

BAIL'S ANNUAL CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Now in Progress
Napoleon Bail — 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

New Spring Print Dresses $2
Tailored fashions with smart details, washable. Sizes for misses and women
Cherry & Webb's
Fashion Basement

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
Sales—Service
Serving LAWRENCE, METHUEN, ANDOVER
Tel. Law. 4343, And. 1065

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

WEINER'S FURS
at January Prices
276 Essex Street
ESTABLISHED 1900

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

BATEMAN'S
1785 Massachusetts Ave.
WHITE GOODS SALE
All this Week
Our Biggest January Sale

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0340

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

MINUTE-MAN WOOD SNOW SCOOPS
A big labor and time saver—excellent for driveways and walks, 24 inch width — $2.98
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

January Clearance Sale
Dresses, Robes, Blouses, Sweaters and skirts. Some dresses originally priced $13.95, now as low as $3.95.
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Av., opp. Arcade Tel. Lex. 0171-M

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

LYNN

Sale!
1200 TURKISH TOWELS
A fine quality all around good household towel, size 18x36. Colored borders. True 17c value. 12½c ea.
Order them by mail or telephone if you wish!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY. 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan and Whitney Shirts, also Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas and Interwoven Hosiery
Lonvals
328 Union Street

SPRAGUE, STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc. Ly. 2-3400
for the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

Midwinter Furniture Sale
Now Going On
RUDERMAN'S
66 High St. 42 Ferry St. 544 Main St.
MEDFORD MALDEN MELROSE

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We would be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth St. Mal. 3097

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 — 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants, CALL MELROSE 0123
'Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston'

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1423 397 Main Street
May We Serve You?

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

MILTON

RELIANCE LAUNDRY
Moderately Priced Service
Also Serving Roxbury, Dorchester and Quincy
BLU 2600

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams Street East Milton

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
JANUARY
WHITE SALE
Now in Progress
Sheets—Towels—Blankets

Gulf Hill Parlors
598 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
BEAUTIFUL WINTER COATS
Furred and Self-trimmed
Greatly reduced in price

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday, Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

RANDALL'S SANDWICH BAR
DELICIOUS SANDWICHES
HOT CHOWDERS
HOME MADE PASTRIES
250 Walnut Street

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

Star Market Co.
Swift's Premium Hams
WHOLE OR SHANK HALF, LB. 29c
ALLEN'S GENUINE PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE LB. 29c
304 WALNUT ST. BIG. 8400

NORWOOD

Cliff's Band-Box
CLEANSERS
EXPERT DYERS
Phone Nor. 1668 168 Walpole St., Norwood

—the alice shop—
January Clearance Sale
Thank you for your patronage
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoe Store
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, now going on
190 North Street

Wamsutta Supercale Sheets and Pillowcases at January Prices
Batchelder Specialty Shop
83 EAST ST. OPP. COURT HOUSE

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Gas and Oils
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

SEARS
Will Save You Money
Come and bring the children
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

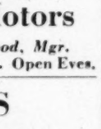
QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Prices very low. You may use our friendly Budget Plan.
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves.
QUINCY FUR SHOP
Hancock Street

ThriftiCheck CHECKING ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIRED
ONLY 7½¢ PER CHECK
GRANITE TRUST CO.
WOLLASTON • QUINCY • N. QUINCY

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.



1939 Plymouth 7-Pass. Sedan $625.00
1938 Chevrolet Panel Delivery Truck
Good Condition—Local Owner
Reconditioned and Guaranteed
$325.00
E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
424 Adams Street Milton

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
23 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

January Mark Down SALE
Exceptional Savings on Better Quality Suits and Overcoats
REMICK'S

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1366

CASHEW PATTIES
49c lb.
TORRE'S
Reading Square

SHARON

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Delivery in Sharon, Foxboro, Canton, Stoughton, Walpole
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Association
630 South Main St. Sharon 776

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
Telephone Foxboro 54

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIFE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0780
A. B. & L. K. WEDGWOOD Realtors Insurance
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS.
FIRE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LIABILITY

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

BERNICE E. IRISH
6 Holland St. SOM. 7082
Insurance
Real Estate
COAL — OIL — COKE
Time payments
NOTARY PUBLIC

★ Star Market Co. ★
Extraordinary
SILVERWARE OFFER
To Royal ★ Star Purchasers
Get Lovely Silverware at no Extra Cost!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

E. J. MAHONEY
ADEQUATE WIRING SERVICE SAVES
Electrician
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
288 Broadway Pro. 4484

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

miss maclaren's shop
distinctive
gifts
professional bldg.
stockbridge street entrance tel. 20140

Electrical Appliances
Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles
Special Discount to Monitor Readers
Hood Tires and Other Makes
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD (Continued)

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN

Do You Get Your Milk in a Cream Top Bottle?
Watertown's Only "Cream Top" Dairy
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WEYMOUTH

Special Attention
1938 Plymouth Deluxe Four Door Touring Sedan, Radio and Heater; color black; immaculate condition; 18,000 miles; guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction by our twenty-three-year-old company.
NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water Street, East Weymouth, Mass.
Wey. 0437

WINTHROP

C. HENNESSEY
Upholsterer
Estimates Free, Work Guaranteed
Ocean 1488 511 Shirley Street

European Local Classified

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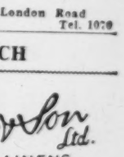

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'Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd 'Phone 2525

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30 High Street Phone 352

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An Interesting Shop

37 High Street Tunbridge Wells

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Why go to London when We are here?

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Phone 263 Phone 263

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23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing

100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock

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Furs received for cold storage

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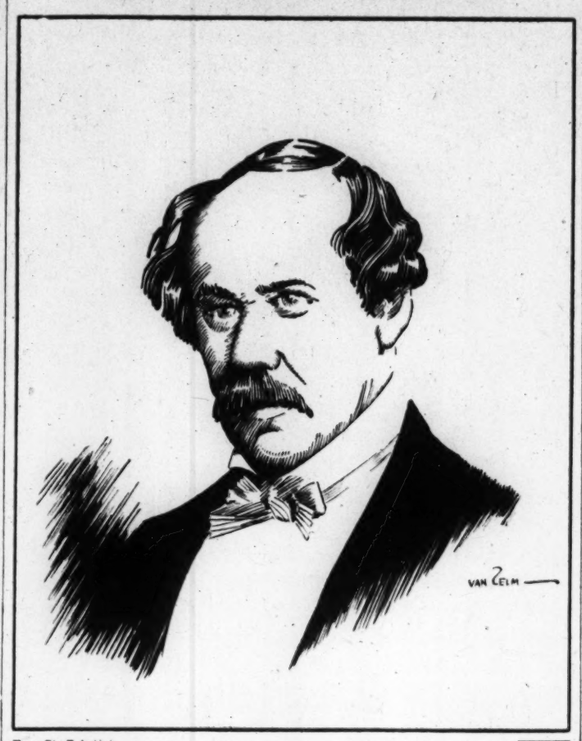
"The Home of Pure Food"

KELLY'S STORES, Whitchurch

Daily Features Page

Lines About Thinkers



By a Staff Artist

Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson

1810—1895

HENRY RAWLINSON found the key to cuneiform writing.
His achievement brought to light a long forgotten world.
It revealed a world the Greeks and the Romans never knew.
He sprang from an old family of North Lancashire, England.
At seventeen he went out to India as a promising army cadet.
A student, he soon learned several languages of the country.
He served brilliantly throughout the whole Afghan movement.
But learning meant far more to him than military success.
In Persia his curiosity was aroused by the ancient ruins.
He gave himself up to the fascination of Oriental research.

* * *

CIRCUMSTANCES were about to favor Rawlinson's interests.
While at Behistun the young man came upon a remarkable rock.
It was a steep, bare rock, some three hundred feet high.
Toward the top ran an inscription of four hundred lines.
"Old Persian script remains a puzzle to men," he reflected.
"Why not try to solve the mystery of these strange signs?"
At this tremendous thought the officer climbed up the rock.
And from then on he climbed it several times daily. . .
While copying the inscription, Rawlinson noticed one point:
A certain word in the text occurred again and again.
"This message was engraved by order of a king," he reasoned.
"The recurrent word is probably the Persian word for 'king.'"
Then he saw the same word again but with a different ending.
"The plural form," thought Rawlinson. And he put down: "kings."
Further in the text these two words appeared side by side.
"It probably means 'king of kings,'" concluded the scholar;
"The old Persian kings liked to boast of their greatness."
This was an excellent clue . . . Now back to the mystery . . .
Next he hit upon a list of kings: Hystaspas, Darius, Xerxes.
Week after week brought more light on the fascinating study.
A year later young Rawlinson came out triumphant at last!
The inscription had been carved by Darius, King of Persia:
Darius was relating how he had conquered many nations. . . .

* * *

STILL FURTHER investigation led to another problem:
The inscription included two more systems of writing.
"There must be three languages there," thought Rawlinson.
"Darius wanted all his people to understand his message."
So he began working out the new mystery of the rock.
As a result he gradually deciphered two other languages:
That of the land of Elam and that of the land of Babylon.

* * *

THE ENGLISHMAN'S discovery created a sensation in London.
However, a number of people still questioned its accuracy.
"You say that you have read the inscription," they objected.
"But suppose the same text were given to different scholars . . .
Would not each one guess differently as to its meaning?".
"Test me," replied Rawlinson, "the experience will be valuable."
A clay cylinder was then dug up from an old temple's ruins.
Four scholars received the precious document to translate.
All the four returned the same, identical interpretation:
It was the story of a king who reigned long before David.
Thus the accuracy of the system was fully demonstrated.
Rawlinson had deciphered the mysterious cuneiform writing.
The origin of this writing dated back to the Sumerian times.
It was one of the most widely used in the ancient world.
Its revelation was to lead to discoveries undreamed of.

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

Copyright, 1941, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

A Verse for Today . . .

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him.—JAMES 1:5.

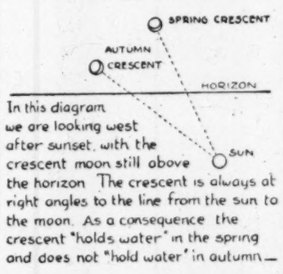
Did You Ever Wonder

If a Tipped Crescent Means a Rainy Moon?

Many persons have sought signs of wet or dry weather in the appearance of the crescent moon. Considering the crescent, or illuminated portion of the moon's surface, to represent a bowl, it sometimes appears to be resting on its imaginary base, and at other times appears tilted to tipped on one edge.

According to one old and staunchly held belief, a tilted crescent means a wet or rainy moon, since a tipped bowl would spill its liquid contents. Still another and opposite contention was held by others, who felt that the tilted crescent could hold no water and must, in consequence, be a dry or rainless moon.

In point of actual meteorological



In this diagram we are looking west after sunset, with the crescent moon still above the horizon. The crescent is always at right angles to the line from the sun to the moon. As a consequence the crescent "holds water" in the spring and does not "hold water" in autumn.

fact, however, the direction in which the moon's horns point has nothing to do with the weather.

The moon receives its light solely from the sun (barring a slight amount of "earthshine" or light reflected from our globe) and the phases of the moon result from varying amounts of its sun-lit face being visible from the earth. The horns of the moon, therefore, always point away from the sun.

The orbit or path of the moon is at a slight angle to the apparent path of the sun, known as the "ecliptic." As viewed from the northern temperate latitudes, the moon's horns are tilted in the autumn and point more nearly straight up in spring. To tilt or not to tilt, then, is purely astronomical and seasonal, and has no possible connection with the probabilities of the weather.

Another weather sign found by moon-gazing has, however, more to recommend it. A large circle of light or halo, sometimes seen about Lady Luna on an apparently clear night, is held to be a weather warning. This halo results from the glint of moonbeams from extremely high ice crystals which were whipped by winds from distant storm clouds. The halo, then, very possibly may be a harbinger of a possible change in the weather.

The belief, however, that the number of stars seen within the halo tells the number of days before the storm is wholly baseless. The number of stars depends rather on the sky sector in which the halo is found and on the clearness of the atmosphere.

W. P. Keasbey.

The Abandoned Mill

Melvin C. Thomas, Rockwood, Tenn.

This quaint setting was discovered by a Monitor Camera Club member in a rural section of Tennessee

It Has Been Said of Reform

One vicious habit each year rooted out in time might make the worst man good.—Franklin.

What you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.—Sprat.

Necessity reforms the poor; satiety reforms the rich.—Tacitus.

He who reforms himself has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.—Lavater.

In Lighter Vein

No Stops!

Incidental Intelligence: One of the elevator doors on the second floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, is marked "Express to Ground Floor."—The New Yorker.

Correction

Barber: "Your hair needs cutting badly, sir."

Customer: "I don't agree with you. It needs cutting nicely this time. You cut it badly the last time I was here."

Some Rest

Sergeant: "Did you sleep well on your cot? I'm afraid it was a little hard and uneven but—"

Conscript: "It was all right, sir. I got up now and then during the night and rested a little, you know."

Air Liner's Deck!

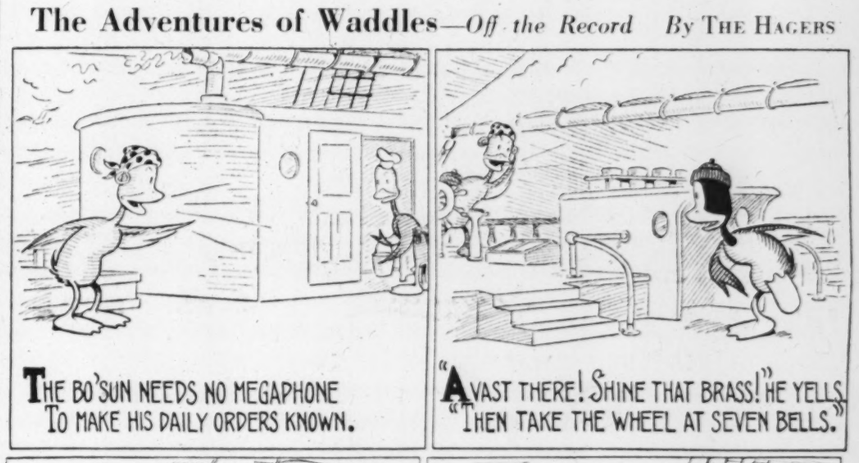
The National Geographic relates that when one of the Pan American Clippers was starting for Hawaii, a steward asked a lady passenger if he might put away her coat.

"No, thank you," she said. "I'll be needing it later when I go out on the promenade deck!"

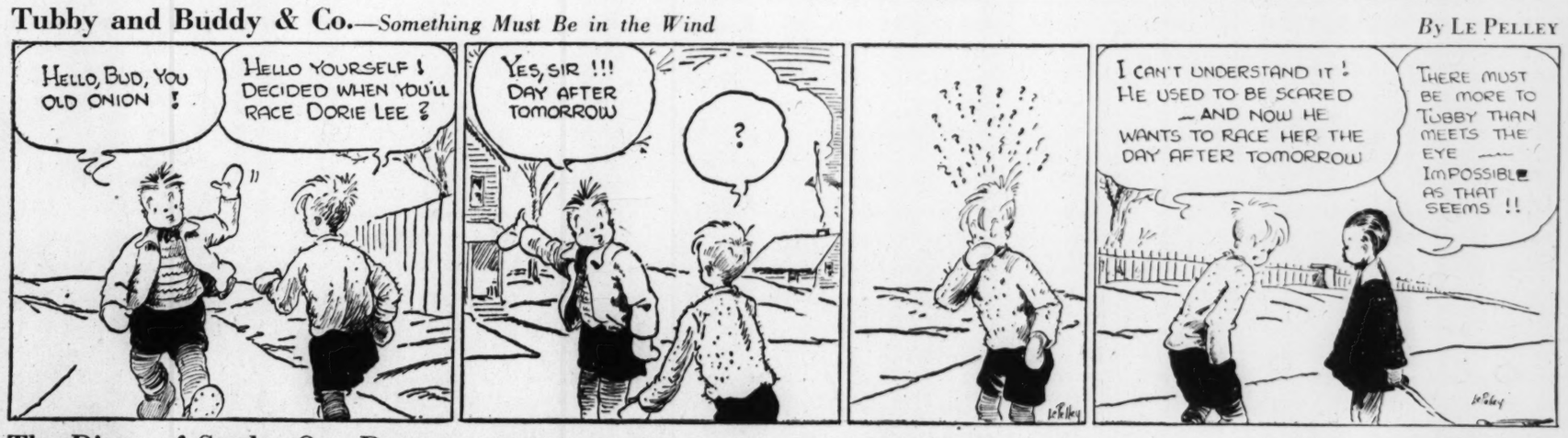
Cabbages and Kings

• The rolls and cakes furnished to travelers on transport planes require extra shortening, as they dry out at the higher altitudes. • The boundary between Alaska and Canada is 1,541 miles long. • Synthetic rubber finds about 60 uses in the automobile industry. • In the United States 25,000,000 acres of land are planted to cotton. • Chocolate becomes cocoa when its fat content is less than 50 per cent. • A survey made by the Chicago Merchandise Mart revealed that 200,000 adults in the United States now own miniature railroad sets.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off the Record* By THE HAGERS


THE BO'SUN NEEDS NO MEGAPHONE
TO MAKE HIS DAILY ORDERS KNOWN.
"AVAST THERE! SHINE THAT BRASS!" HE YELLS
"THEN TAKE THE WHEEL AT SEVEN BELLS."
I KNOW THAT BY HIS MANNER GRUFF
HE TRIES TO MAKE ME THINK HE'S TOUGH.
BUT AFTER THIS HE CAN'T FOOL ME;
I FOUND HIM READING POETRY.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Must Be in the Wind* By LE PELLEY


HELLO, BUD, YOU OLD ONION !
HELLO YOURSELF ! DECIDED WHEN YOU'LL RACE DORIE LEE ?
YES, SIR !!! DAY AFTER TOMORROW
?
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT ! HE USED TO BE SCARED — AND NOW HE WANTS TO RACE HER THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW
THERE MUST BE MORE TO TUBBY THAN MEETS THE EYE — IMPOSSIBLE AS THAT SEEMS !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*She Did Exactly What I Wanted Her to Do, Anyway* By RODGERS

For awhile it looked as if I wouldn't be able to get into the attic to look for the squirrel's nuts. The attic door was shut and I couldn't seem to get it open—
But I was still trying when Mrs. Simpson came along and, oh boy, did I do some tall tail wagging!
Mrs. Simpson seemed puzzled for a moment and then she said—
"My Goodness! Are you trying to tell me that squirrel finally got into the attic?"
Which wasn't what I was trying to say at all, but it did get the attic door open in a hurry!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Words—and Work

Prime Minister Churchill, emphasizing the importance of Viscount Halifax's mission as Ambassador to the United States, declares:

> The identity of purpose and persistence of resolve prevailing throughout the English-speaking world will, more than any other single fact, determine the way of life which will be open to generations, and perhaps to centuries, which follow our own.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress calling for an all-out defense effort, says:

> We are committed to full support of all those resolute people everywhere who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger, joining the Nazi outcry against the position set forth by America's President, comments:

> He may talk as he will. In war, only actions count.

Words are important. They have been necessary in clarifying, both for Britain and America, the essential nature of the struggle now convulsing the world. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have used them as swords in winning "identity of purpose and persistence of resolve." With words they have galvanized the determination of Britain and America to stand firm against totalitarian aggression. That position established, words only add to the danger from those who attack it, unless work, and more work, backs the words. It is not true that only actions count, but in the present situation of the British-American defense effort they are more important than anything that can be said.

Mayor Tobin's Record to Date

Setting campaign promises against actual results is not a popular pastime with politicians. The fact that such a review of Mayor Tobin's record in Boston, published recently in The Christian Science Monitor's news columns, was not sharply critical in effect, is a compliment to the Mayor.

As the Mayor enters the final year of his term, his administration deserves credit for legislative victories and for improving certain city departments. The tendency has been constructive. On the other hand, important reforms needed at City Hall have not been attempted.

Economies have been achieved mostly by slicing around the edges, not by attacking deep-rooted difficulties. Cumbersome longhand clerical methods traditional at City Hall have been retained, despite large savings which competent authorities say would follow adoption of modern machine bookkeeping. Financial functions have not been grouped under a comptroller. The budgetary system has not been reformed. The Municipal Survey Committee is still a stepchild, unable to make many improvements. Changes that would seriously disturb jobs or routine methods have been avoided.

As the mayoralty campaign approaches, Mayor Tobin may find it increasingly difficult to add such basic improvements as these to his accomplishments. Whether they would be achieved during the next four-year term, with consequent alleviation of the tax burden, is a question the people should ask all the candidates in the coming campaign.

Nazis Flout Negotiated Peace

Apparently the proposal for a "negotiated peace" in Europe on the basis of 1914 boundaries, put forward by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, spokesman for American isolationists, has proved no more popular in Germany—at least among Nazi officialdom—than in Britain or perhaps the United States.

The response of many informed Americans was, "Fine—if you could get it." Now the news from Germany answers the wishful thinkers. The Associated Press quotes "an unofficial source which undoubtedly reflects responsible Nazi opinion" as saying:

> The new order in Europe is something concerning which we need no advice from any other continent.

A similar phrase occurs in a speech made the same day in Istanbul by Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, ousted from the United States under charges of sabotage. He defined the Nazi aim as "to give Europe a new order."

It is very evident that so long as Germany's leaders think in terms of the actually old order of exploitation by tyrants of the fruits of aggression there will be no return to the peace which Kaiser Wilhelm upset in 1914. The hope of the world lies rather in going forward to a peace based on international law and justice.

The Army's Dual Purpose

America, closely scrutinizing its whole defense effort, is now asking if the 800,000 draftees a year are going to get the type of training modern warfare demands. Charges, similar to those made when the selective service bill was before Congress, that the United States is planning to train a mass of soldiers in outmoded war techniques are again cropping up.

This is warmly denied by the War Department, which asserts that its training program is pointed at the best over-all defense of America and its interests.

The assertion seems supported in accounts of the requests the Army is expected to make of Congress for $3,000,000,000 in appropriations. More than half the sum is described as being for guns, tanks, planes, and other material to equip an Army of 2,000,000 men, while the remainder would be for bombing planes and additional munition plants.

The Department believes that two objectives must be reached with a minimum of waste motion, They are the creation of a vast reservoir of trained manpower from which a citizen army can be drawn in time of emergency and the drilling of a portion of this manpower in the specialized demands of mechanized and armored warfare. Since American rearmament is viewed as a race against time, both of these aims must be pursued simultaneously.

Uncertainty as to just how, when and where the United States Army may be called upon to fight is given as the reason for this double goal. With America's foreign policy in a continual state of flux and with the Army obligated to implement this policy wherever it may lead, the War Department must be prepared to meet a greater variety of circumstances than confront the war offices of most major nations whose traditional battle grounds and obstacles are well fixed.

If the United States is to meet a sudden thrust of totalitarian mechanized might against some part of the Western Hemisphere it must have a sufficient number of expert mechanized and armored divisions. If it is to police the Hemisphere, this can be done as efficiently and far more cheaply with troops of the more conventional type. Most likely, the demand would be for both categories.

Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Fort Benning, Georgia, are already training mechanized divisions which experts believe will equal the finest of Germany's "Panzer" divisions. Two are in training and more will come as quickly as tanks, guns and vehicles can be obtained. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of troops are to be instructed in the basic warfare of an older vintage and will stand as a reserve from which new armored divisions can be moulded.

Even with respect to these troops it seems fair to urge that an open-minded effort be made to acquaint them with the tactics of mechanized warfare and to train them in meeting it, even while full equipment is being produced.

Penguin Puzzle

"Oscar is back," the news flashes triumphantly from Ocean Park, California, and engirdles the globe. The penguin movie actor disappeared on Christmas Day. For some reason, not yet explained, the door of his cage on the pier had been left open. Just discovered, two weeks later, swimming fifty yards away, he was enticed into returning by a dinner of fresh sardines.

It all sounds beguilingly simple. Penguins, it is well known, are inordinately fond of fish. It was the lowly shrimp which provided "Mr. Popper's" penguins with their staple diet, and, it will be recalled, when the testimonial, "Popper's Performing Penguins thrive on Owens' Oceanic Shrimp," had appeared in all the leading magazines, "Mr. Popper" was in a position to collect free cans of shrimps at any grocery store. Wait till the sardine canners hear of Oscar!

Not disputing the motive for return, still the mystery of Oscar's disappearance remains unsolved. Where was he during the two weeks when his friends were so concerned over his fate? One might ask Oscar, but the answer doubtless would be a look as blank as his white shirt front.

In spite of all their troubles, the Rumanians have not lost their liking for pungent remarks. A Rumanian in Bucharest has just written: "We are a member of the Axis, all right. We have bread like Germany's, soldiers like Italy's, revolutions like Spain's, and earthquakes like Japan's."

The Bookshelf

Mr. Laski Looks Ahead

The problem of planning a new world—a task which is keeping large numbers of thoughtful people busily occupied today—is complicated by the question of what to do with the old. If the old order is more or less discarded, the projected new one begins to seem too visionary. If the old issues are restated as the basis for new remedies, they tend to inject all the old bitterness and discord into the design for the new. Professor Laski, as a proponent of the British labor point of view, finds himself involved in the latter difficulty.

In WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? (New York: Viking. $1.75) he reduces the problem to one of eliminating the inequalities and contradictions in the structure of capitalist society. He traces the root of world troubles to the claims of large vested interests to special privilege and powers. From this condition, he says, arise the great problems of unemployment and of maladjustment between economic needs and political control. Let the vested interests abdicate and he sees a possibility of a new society free from economic discord and ripe for a new and chastened era.

* * *

There can be no doubt that Professor Laski has laid his finger on one source of the present disorders. Competition between rival interests, backed by their respective governments, in a search for expanding markets to absorb the increasing volume of production—failing which have come strife, invasions, and always unemployment—has headed the world for apparently inevitable explosion. In the growing confusion, the author points out, the rival interests flirted with fascism, which had ways of disciplining labor. He reminds us of the discreet silence in Britain and America when fascism invaded republican Spain and the outburst of indignation when Russia invaded Finland. Only when fascism turned its attack against British economic interests, he points out, did the British captains of industry make common cause with labor and bring unity to the nation.

But if operations of the vested interests furnished one cause of the upheaval, they presumably did not contribute the sole cause. In which event, would a self-denying ordinance for self-liquidation on their part be sufficient to bring order out of chaos? If the situation, in short, is the effect of high political, as well as of high economic causes, it would seem that political as well as economic changes will be needed to set it right.

* * *

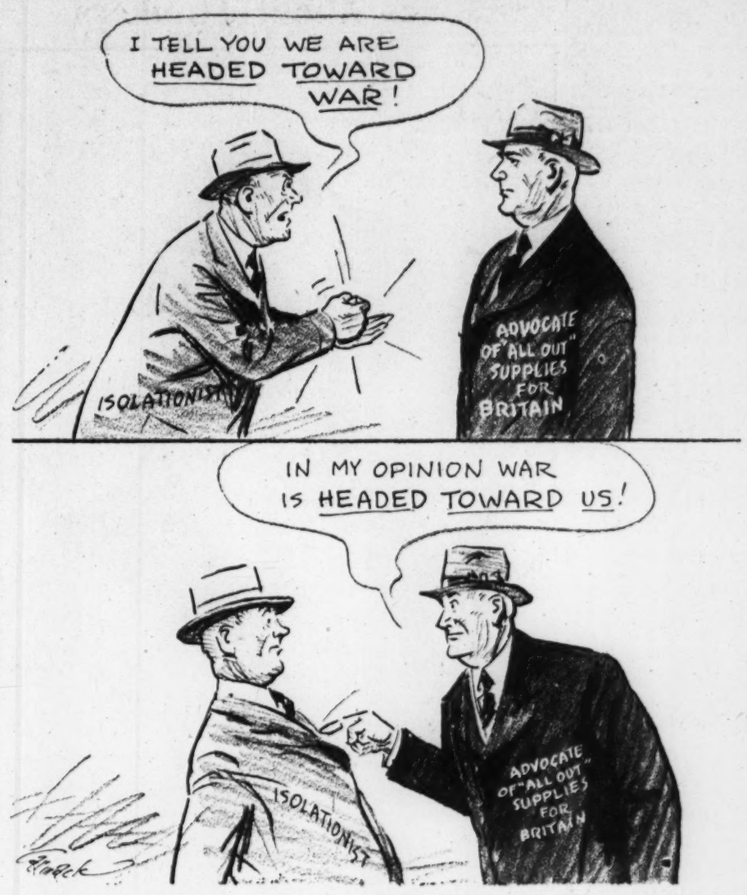
Besides disorganizing world economics, Nazi destructiveness is sweeping away national barriers, taking all meaning out of neutrality, blotting out established currencies, rooting up whole nations and with them preconceived notions of social, political, and economic life. Surely it will need more than the disappearance of vested interests for all the rebuilding this will entail!

Assuming Professor Laski's thesis that disappearance of the vested interests would be a prerequisite for the building of a socialistic State, or a Federal Union or any form of international control, it would seemingly be only one of such preliminaries. Indeed, such economic adjustments as are made in the final settlement are likely to be based less on reforms of the old than on the necessity for conforming to the political structure of the new.

So long as the author confines himself to stating the case for labor in the past two decades, he does so with remarkable shrewdness and lucidity. The same may be said of his examination of the fascist State. But when it comes to exploring the future, his absorption in faults of the past appears to impose needless limitations upon his vision.

H. J. S.

A Question of Direction


I TELL YOU WE ARE HEADED TOWARD WAR!
ISOLATIONIST
ADVOCATE OF "ALL OUT" SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN
IN MY OPINION WAR IS HEADED TOWARD US!
ISOLATIONIST
ADVOCATE OF "ALL OUT" SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN

The Great Eastern

The North Atlantic mail and passenger service has always appealed to the imagination. While America's was the economic advantage, it prospered tremendously. In the days of sail one could build and fully equip a 500-ton sailing packet in the United States for $37,500 while the same vessel would cost $43,000 in England. America had great forests of fine ship timber and the best sailors on the seas.

In the early 1800's, the famous Black Ball Line, the Swallowtail Line of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., the Dramatic Line of E. K. Collins, the Red Star Line, and the Williams & Guion Line, all flew the United States flag. Sail was triumphant. Curiously enough it was American enterprise that sent the first steamer across the Atlantic, the Savannah, sailing in 1819, under sail and steam. She voyaged as far as St. Petersburg and returned. She never ventured across the Atlantic again, with her 72-horsepower engine and her thrashing paddle wheels.

* * *

A quarter century after the Savannah, Great Britain began to take the lead. Steam power had developed in Great Britain, due to Watt and his associates and her coal and iron ore developments. In October, 1828, the Sirius and the Great Western made successful voyages to New York. Both were wooden hulls propelled by paddle wheels at ten knots.

In the forties the American Collins Line, supported for a time by Congress, began to give the Cunarders a tussle. But misfortune and lack of continued Federal support, for Congress withdrew its help, threw the lead back to Great Britain.

Cunard held the lead from 1840 on. Then came the Inman Line, and the White Star, and the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. The Germans entered the lists, with the Lloyd and the Hamburg Lines, and great ships slipped from the ways, each in advance of its competitors. The story is a long one, replete with thrills, and the echoing memories of resounding names.

Once Britain made a vast step in advance, an idea conceived by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, son of a Frenchman and an English mother. Brunel projected and had financed the building of a mighty ship, a great ship in every sense of that word, first called Leviathan, and later on named Great Eastern.

* * *

She was designed to run from England to the Far East and to carry enough coal to make it unnecessary to bunker en route, and to carry as many passengers as a half dozen otherwise large steamers. The monster was launched into the Thames, from the Isle of Dogs, on November 3, 1857. On starting down the ways she threatened to run down the crowd of spectators swarming about the stern. She was checked, and she could not be started again for three months, during which time the vast expense of her building and launching ruined the company that had financed her.

A new company was formed for the special purpose of launching her. A week after she finally slid into the water, Brunel passed on, and the life of this ship was a series of misfortunes, but she led the way to modern construction, being many decades ahead of the shipbuilding art of her time. Jules Verne wrote a novel about her called "The Floating City."

FELIX RIESENBERG

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Hopkins in London

By Erwin D. Canham

No Washington correspondent of our observation has yet given any very precise explanation of Harry L. Hopkins' special mission in London. The reason is probably that there is none. Doubtless those writers are pretty nearly correct who say that the President simply said: "Harry, how would you like to go to London?" And, to Mr. Hopkins' considerable surprise, off he went.

Mr. Hopkins is no Col. Edward M. House, by training, aptitude, taste, or instinct. He is an intelligent, even shrewd, social worker from New York and Iowa. He has learned a good deal in Washington in the last eight years, but foreign affairs have never come largely within his orbit. Yet he has the one quality President Roosevelt values above all others: personal loyalty. He is also a very close-mouthed person. He will tell Mr. Churchill exactly what the President wants Mr. Churchill told, and he will bring back to Washington exactly what he learns in London. He will evolve no great schemes of his own. He will not try to end the war or even win it for the British by some bright plan. He will indulge in no intrigues. Diplomacy does not dazzle him. He will probably do a good job of reporting and nothing more.

This sort of job seems to be just what President Roosevelt wanted. In fact, faithful transmission of instructions and reporting of response is one of the most vital diplomatic functions. With the American diplomatic staff in London in an un-ambassadored condition, Mr. Roosevelt is not to be blamed for desiring a special reporter. Moreover, it is always useful to check on the professional diplomats with the work of a shrewd—if discreet—amateur.

* * *

But the point to remember is that President Roosevelt can trust Mr. Hopkins as he can trust few other men. This would suggest that the emissary has something to communicate in London of extreme gravity—something that must not "leak" in any way. The obvious inference would be that the President wishes to discuss with the British Government whether or when the United States should consider entry into the war. Yet before Americans begin to examine this possibility, they should recall that not the Chief Executive but both Houses of Congress, by joint resolution, are empowered to declare war. A President can carry out many executive acts of a warlike nature, but in these days they do not necessarily mean war. The war-making decision is definitely and irrevocably in the hands of the Congress, and nothing that Mr. Hopkins could say to Mr. Churchill would alter that fact a whit.

Yet Mr. Hopkins can discuss the subject. He can communicate President Roosevelt's own views and estimates—ideas that would be exceedingly dangerous to divulge publicly. And the answers can come back to Washington with equal safety. For Mr. Hopkins has had a number of sad experiences with the press. He won't talk.

* * *

It is important to record that among the whole group of domestic-reform New Dealers, Mr. Hopkins was one of the very earliest to follow President Roosevelt in the realization that the world problem came first. Over two years ago, at least, he began publicly to discuss the Nazi menace in terms more typical of the State Department than the WPA. Others of the President's New Deal advisers were pulling hard in the opposite direction.

Mr. Roosevelt has always been strong on personal emissaries, and that probably explains the Hopkins trip as adequately as anything. The series began way back in 1932, before he took office for the first time, when William C. Bullitt was authorized to tour the capitals of Europe and report back to the President-elect. The somewhat astonished chancelleries received Mr. Bullitt not too seriously, nor did the American press. Then came Norman H. Davis, easily shifting from being a Hoover to a Roosevelt emissary in early 1933. And in that historic summer Raymond Moley and Herbert Bayard Swope made their spectacular descent upon the doomed London Economic Conference which Secretary Hull was trying to hold together. Lesser special envoys of the President have ferried the Atlantic and Pacific ever since. Some of them were not actually sent for purposes of a foreign mission, but as salve for being eased out of a job at home.

The President is an inveterate consumer of first-hand, word-of-mouth reports. He has already heard what Joseph P. Kennedy had to say of London. Soon he'll have the Hopkins version.

The Wide Horizon

Hamilton: Master of Persuasion

By George Aubrey Hastings

If Alexander Hamilton, whose anniversary falls on January 11, had lived in this generation instead of being born 184 years ago, perhaps someone would call him a public relations man. In fact, he was. He served in that capacity, if not under that name, in promoting adoption of the Federal Constitution by the various States. On that task he brought to bear his talents as an advocate, with great resourcefulness in argument and action. His Federalist Papers, written with Madison and Jay, weighed heavily in the scales of persuasion which finally brought acceptance of the charter of the new democracy against all but insurmountable obstacles. He was a master of the art of public persuasion.

Today, one may speculate whether the Constitution would have been adopted without his sagacity, penetration and energy. Acceptance might have been so long delayed as to have jeopardized ultimate approval.

Thus, if Hamilton was a public relations man, he may well serve as a model for those who today seek to promote understanding of public causes and to stimulate social action. His weapons were the facts themselves and effective interpretation of them.

* * *

In the perspective of more than a century and three-quarters, Hamilton's brief, meteoric career stamps him as one of the most dynamic and constructive of the founding fathers; not only his efforts to effectuate the new Constitution, but in laying the fiscal as well as the constitutional foundations of the new government. As Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet, Hamilton saw clearly that the new nation depended on a sound financial base, and he built it.

His intellectual brilliance and vigorous personality gave him the stature of an Elder Statesman while yet in his thirties, but a duel cut short his career before he was fifty. Into such span few statesmen have compressed so much purposeful, resultful activity or left so deep and permanent an impress on the American nation, and indeed upon the policies and organization of democratic government generally.

Discerning clearly the weakness of the loose Confederation of States, he saw strength only through centralization of authority, and a Federal Constitution as the instrument. Many Americans today possibly are unaware that Hamilton at that time favored an elective executive with a life tenure, an absolute veto on national legislation, and power to appoint State Governors. He favored an upper house chosen for life on a property basis and a lower house selected by manhood suffrage. Subordination—or even elimination—of the States he deemed desirable, but recognized as impracticable. So he supported what it was feasible to attain. He would have subscribed to a later theory that "politics is the art of the possible."

* * *

With such views, he could not but be a target for Jeffersonian javelins, still hurled to this day. But when his views did not prevail, he put aside personal predilections for the common good in building firm foundations under the new republic.

The fundamental cleavage between Hamiltonians and Jeffersonians was stated by Jefferson himself, who has summed up the difference between himself and the Hamilton group: "One feared most the ignorance of the people, the other the selfishness of rulers independent of them." Today, Hamilton no doubt would approve the recent Supreme Court decision extending the commerce clause of the Constitution to give the national government more control over waterways. It would be in line with his doctrine of dominant Federalism even though this modern application of it was sought by the party which stemmed from the Jeffersonian philosophy. In their time, Hamilton and Jefferson feared different enemies, but they were alike in fearing them only as obstructions to the common goal of liberty under a stable, continuing government.

Into the struggling nation Hamilton had helped to instill most that was vital except the ideal of democracy itself. That to him was an element of weakness. Yet he struggled realistically to avert the failures and catastrophes that lurked beside the new government on its very threshold. Without his realism and business acumen it might have foundered. Thus, while the spiritual content of democracy was never to find acceptance with him (or even understanding of its implications), his contributions both to American nationalism and to democracy itself are gratefully recognized and remembered today.

Mirror of World Opinion

What Violence Cannot Destroy

I feel very humble in the presence of the spirit of London. I see proved, before my eyes, the truth that violence cannot destroy spirit. It can batter and hurt the dwelling and all that surrounds it, yet when force has done its worst it has but given a setting out of which fineness of character shines the more brilliantly.—Maj. Catherine Baird in the *War Cry*, New York.

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